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LAST EDITION

PARLIAMENT ON NEW LINES NOW URGED IN RUSSIA

Plan to Set Up Provisional Body
to Which Government Would
Be Responsible—Coalition
Advocated

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—
A consolidation of opinion in the di-
rection of setting up immediately
something in the nature of a provi-
sional parliament was clearly to be
discerned at Saturday's sitting of the
democratic conference. To this provi-
sional parliament, the Government
would be responsible. Its support
would give the Government greater
authority as showing that the latter
had behind it, upholding and at the
same time acting as a check upon it,
a parliament which would be repre-
sentative of the entire nation. These
were the arguments used by speakers
like Messrs. Tsereteli, Avksentiev,
former Minister of Interior, Zarudny,
former Minister of Justice.

Mr. Avksentiev emphasized that a
body to have the necessary authority
must reflect the aspirations of every
party in the State, in which case the
middle classes would have to be in-
cluded. The necessity of including the
Cadets in the coalition government
was also emphasized by Mr. Pletchek-
sonoff, a former minister, and Mr.
Skoboleff, former Minister of Labor,
who, however, excepted that section
of the Cadets implicated in the
Korniloff rebellion.

Mr. Zarudny repudiated the allega-
tion that the Cadets were so im-
plicated.

The Minimalist and revolutionary
Socialists have voiced by narrow
majorities against a coalition with the
Cadets.

In a lengthy speech, Mr. Kutchkin,
representing the military committees
at the front, insisted upon the neces-
sity of reestablishing the fighting cap-
acity of the army and removing the
soldiers' distrust of officers, increased
by recent events. Another military
delegate emphasized the necessity of
better feeding of the troops.

Sunday—More than ever now
should Russia make its great effort,
for anarchy is growing irresistibly
and spreading in waves across the
State. With those words in his
speech to the democratic conference
on Friday, Mr. Kerensky turned to the
conference program. He referred, as
an instance of what he meant, to the
action of the local revolutionary com-
mittees at Helsingfors, which had not-
ified the Government that it would not
permit any interference with the re-
opening of the Diet which the Provi-
sional Government had dissolved. Mr.
Kerensky rebuked the cheers
which greeted this statement from one
quarter in the conference, adding sig-
nificantly that the Government had
just received a telegram announcing
the approach of the German fleet in
the Gulf of Finland. He declared
categorically that the revolution would
be lost unless the conference spoke
out with a firm voice, and such utter-
ance was the more necessary as great
events were to be anticipated on the
front and the Government did not
know what resources it had to meet
them.

Finally Mr. Kerensky informed the
conference in plain words that who-
ever attacked the free republic of Rus-
sia would be met by the whole might
of the revolutionary Government.

General Verkhovsky, War Minister,
informed the conference that Germany
had endeavored to secure a separate
peace with France and Great Brit-
ain, offering them all they wanted at
the expense of Russia, but Russia's al-
lies had repudiated those proposals
indignantly, confident that the Russian
army would do its duty.

Mr. Tchernoff, former Minister of
Agriculture, having spoken against a
coalition with the Cadets, and Mr.
Kamenoff, Maximalist, having opposed
a coalition with any bourgeois party,
Mr. Tsereteli, who was loudly cheered
and greeted with cries of "Long live
the revolutionary leader," declared
that an exclusively Socialist ministry
was impossible. On the other side, the
bourgeois parties would have to cease
their struggle against democracy,
strengthened as it was by the Kornil-
off incidents.

Mr. Kerensky's Statement

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—
Commenting on the statement made by
Mr. Kerensky in his speech to the
Democratic Congress that a German
fleet was menacing Petrograd from the
Gulf of Finland, the newspapers say
every means of repulsing the enemy is
at hand, but that it remains to be seen
whether the revolution has hampered
the fighting power of the Russian fleet.
"It is not the first time that Ger-
many has menaced us from the Bal-
tic," says the Novoe Vremya. "It is
vitally important for the enemy to
seize some part of the coast as a land-
ing base, but in 1914, 1915 and 1916
our fleet was on the watch and all
attempts were unsuccessful."

Action of Bolsheviks
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—
The Bolsheviks have abandoned the

idea of having Nikolai Lenin, the
Radical pacifist agitator, appear as
their representative in the Democratic
Congress, on account of the firm de-
termination of the Government to dis-
cover and arrest him.

After Mr. Kerensky had given the
order to bring Lenin into court it was
learned that at the time the Demo-
cratic Congress opened he and his
associate Zinovieff were in the vicin-
ity of the Alexandra Theater, awaiting
the results of the efforts of the Bolsh-
eviki leaders to procure from the
workmen's and soldiers' delegates a
guarantee of their immunity.

This guarantee was refused on the
ground that the presence of Lenin
might lead to disorders which would
result in the premature closing of the
Congress. The Bolshevik plan was
therefore abandoned.

Finns Arrested in Petrograd

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—
Many arrests have been made in Petro-
grad of Finnish agents who were pur-
chasing arms. The newspapers say
the arrests revealed mysterious ar-
rangements for the arming of Fin-
land, and that some purchases were
made openly in the streets and cafes,
and even at arsenals.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Whatever may have been the reason
for shutting down the lid on news
from the western front, the void has
been filled by the story of an impor-
tant victory upon the Euphrates.
Marching suddenly from Khan Mu-
shaid, a few miles up the river from
Baghdad, General Maude attacked the
Turks at Mushaid, some four miles
east of Ramadid, on the Euphrates.
This was on Thursday night, and hav-
ing driven in their advanced positions
he resumed his attack early Friday
morning on the Mushaid ridge. By a
cleverly executed encircling movement
his columns, after having occupied the
ridge, succeeded in surrounding the
village beyond, with the result that
by nightfall on Friday he had carried
all the main positions, and had prac-
tically succeeded in enveloping Ram-
adid at a distance of some two miles.

During the night the enemy made
an unsuccessful attempt to escape to the
west, but were headed back and driven
in by the cavalry. At daybreak on
Sunday, the encircling movement hav-
ing been fully completed, the final at-
tack was made, with the result that
by 9 o'clock the Turkish general,
Ahmed Bey, with his entire staff, army,
and matériel had surrendered. So far,
however, all that is known is that the
prisoners amounted to some thousands
of men. Simultaneously another col-
umn, moving out of Baghdad on the
northeast, surrounded and captured the
Turkish supply column of 300 camels.
On the western fronts the fighting of
the last two days seems to have been
mainly in the Isonzo sector. Here by
another sudden attack General Cad-
orna has cleared the southeastern
edge of the Bainsizza Plateau, occupy-
ing the high ground south of Podlaca
and southeast of Madoni, and captur-
ing some 2000 officers and men.

Germans Fall Back

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—
Russian troops in a sudden powerful
attack in the Riga region near the
Spital Farm sector, forced the Ger-
man lines back between 800 and 1000
yards, the War Office announced to-
day.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—
The German official statement issued
on Sunday says:

Western front: The visibility being
poor, the activity of all our armies
was less than on preceding days. In

(Continued on page four, column one)

Diagram showing Bainsizza Plateau in-
dicated in heavy type Austrian positions,
near which General Cadorna has made
another advance.

Diagram showing Bainsizza Plateau in-
dicated in heavy type Austrian positions,
near which General Cadorna has made
another advance.



Executing with complete success an encircling movement along the Euphrates, in region of Ramadid, British forces have succeeded in com-
pelling the surrender of the Turkish Army under Ahmed Bey

IRIGOYEN HOLDS TO NEUTRALITY

Argentine President Says Ger-
many's Explanation Is Satis-
factory and That His Country
Cannot Be Dragged Into War

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Mon-
day)—President Irigoyen regards
Germany's explanation of the Lux-
burg incident as satisfactory and will
firmly adhere to a course of neutrality
for Argentina, according to a detailed
outline of his position made public
today by the National Juvenile Com-
mittee, which favors a break with Ger-
many. The statement contained the
first explanation by President Irigoyen
himself of his views on Argentina's
position and announced that he would
soon call a congress of American neu-
trals to decide South America's atti-
tude on the war.

It was a detailed narrative of an in-
terview which the committee had with
the President on Sept. 26. In this
conversation, President Irigoyen in-
sisted that "Argentina cannot be
dragged into the war by the United
States."

"We pointed out to the President the
importance of the demonstration of
the pro-allied forces on Sept. 26," the
statement declared. "President Irigoyen
asked: 'What motives have you in
demanding a rupture with Ger-
many?' We explained that our national
honor was offended by Count Luxburg
and added that the German explana-
tion was unsatisfactory. President
Irigoyen asked: 'Why don't you de-
mand a declaration of war instead of
a rupture?' We explained that if the
Government thought that step advis-
able, Argentina's youth would fulfill
its duties. The President stated he did
not agree with our movement because
it was based on an 'uncertain incident.'
The President added that the German
explanations were most satisfactory.
He added that our movement would be
justified if based on the necessity of
being with those in defense of right
and liberty. He stated that Argentina
could have interfered in the struggle
before the Radical Party assumed con-
trol of the Government—referring to
the Dinant case and the seizure of the
steamer President Mitre."

"President Irigoyen continued:
'Why, the country did not demand a
decision from the Government then. At
that time Argentina could have in-
terfered in the struggle without being
certain of victory; while now we may
be charged with being guided with the
certitude of victory. Severe diplomatic
relations would place Argentina in
an innocuous and neutral condition,
which would deprive us of rights that
can be exercised while we continue a
neutral. Argentina could not be satis-
fied with a situation such as Brazil
occupies.'"

"The President added that he would
state his views in a manifesto and
would call a Congress of American
neutrals to decide the South American
attitude."

"He said that Argentina can't be
dragged in by the United States and
that the Nation must take the position
which it deserves in the American
continent."

The Juvenile Committee, it was stated,

had decided to redouble its pro-
pagananda.
A general revolutionary strike
throughout Argentina was declared on
Sunday by the anarchistic workmen,
the strike to include all unions belong-
ing to their federation. The Socialist
workmen's unions have refused to
join in the movement.

German Crews Removed

LIMA, Peru (Monday)—Callao bay
was practically on a war basis today.
The port was guarded by several
Peruvian warships and all German
ships in the port were held by Per-
uvian soldiers and sailors, the German
crews being removed to shore. The
Government moved rapidly when it
learned that the eight German interned
vessels in Callao Harbor were pre-
paring to escape.

CIRCUIT JUDGE APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wil-
son has today sent the following nom-
ination to the Senate: To be United
States circuit judge, first judicial cir-
cuit, Charles F. Johnson, Waterville,
Me.

Included in our capture are guns,
arms, ammunition stores and equip-
ment, and also much other booty, sev-
eral thousand prisoners, Ahmed Bey,
the Turkish commander, and his staff.
The enemy troops were taken entirely
by surprise, and practically the
whole garrison of Ramadid fell into
our hands. Our troops displayed
great gallantry, determination and
endurance under the most difficult con-
ditions.

During Thursday night another
column moved out northeast of Bag-
dad after a sharp skirmish with a
Turkish cavalry detachment, inflic-
ting casualties and capturing four pri-
soners and 300 Turkish supply camels.

GENERAL MAUDE'S MESSAGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
War Office publishes the following
message from General Maude, in re-
sponse to an inquiry by the general
staff as to the foundation for various
reports of British reverses: "I do not
intend to contradict Turkish commu-
niqués regularly."

INCREASED PAY FOR THE BRITISH FORCES

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Let-
ters by Mr. Lloyd George to the Sec-
retary for War and the First Lord of
the Admiralty announce the War Cab-
inet's decision on the question of in-
creased pay for the army and navy

VATICAN DENIES RECEIVING NOTE

Says No Supplementary German
Peace Offer Was Submitted—
Von Kuehlmann Addresses
the Main Reichstag Committee

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
Vatican denies having received a sepa-
rate German note regarding the res-
toration of Belgium, according to a
Reuter message from Rome, which
adds that the Vatican, according to re-
liable information from that source,
asked Berlin why Germany did not
refer to Belgium and the occupied
French departments. The German re-
ply, according to the Vatican, was that
acceptance of the Pope's proposals
concerning the evacuation of these
districts was implied in the Reichstag
decision regarding annexations, to
which the Government still adhered.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
Berlin messages state that Herr von
Kuehlmann spoke after the Chancel-
lor for the Reichstag main com-
mittee on Friday. Like the Chancel-
lor, he denied the existence of a secret
German note concerning Belgium and
also avoided details of any kind. The
main burden of his speech was the
contention that the German reply to
the Pope embodied the German na-
tional policy and expressed the will
of the overwhelming majority of the
German people. His chief underlying
motive, he added, was to assist the
Pope to create such an atmosphere as
is absolutely essential to a fruitful
discussion of the numerous matters
in dispute, and Germany, united on the
basis of a clear and sincere peace pro-
gram, now waited ready to collabor-
ate for the realization of the peace of
the earth. Later in the debate, Herr
von Kuehlmann dealt with various
matters.

Concerning Count Luxburg's tele-
(Continued on page two, column six)

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
approach of the end of the hot weather
in Mesopotamia has been signalized by
General Maude making a chara-
cteristically brilliant stroke in the capture
of Ramadid on the Euphrates, 62 miles
west of Baghdad. The official account
of the operations indicates that the
Turks were taken completely by sur-
prise, and included in the several thou-
sand prisoners, is the Turkish com-
mander Ahmed Bey and his staff. The
official report says:

After an advance on Thursday
night we attacked the enemy advanced
position at Mushaid, four miles east of
Ramadid, early on Friday morning.
Mushaid Ridge was occupied with dif-
ficulty. A column, continuing to ad-
vance, was maneuvered away from the
river, attacking the Turks' main posi-
tions about Ramadid from the south-
east, while our cavalry moved wide
around to the west of Ramadid.

A severe battle ensued, lasting
throughout Friday. By nightfall our
troops had carried the main positions
and were encircling Ramadid from the
east, southeast and south at a distance
under two miles from the town. Our
cavalry completed the land cordon
west of Ramadid, while the Euphrates
runs on the north of the town. The
enemy troops during the night at-
tempted to break out westward, but
were headed back by our cavalry.

Our troops resumed their attack vig-
orously on Sunday at daybreak, with
the result that at 9 o'clock in the
morning the enemy forces were sur-
rendering everywhere.

Included in our capture are guns,
arms, ammunition stores and equip-
ment, and also much other booty, sev-
eral thousand prisoners, Ahmed Bey,
the Turkish commander, and his staff.
The enemy troops were taken entirely
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WAR-TAX BILL ON FINAL STAGE

Conference Report Ready for
Presentation—New System of
Calculating Profits Provided
and a One-Cent Letter Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final agree-
ment was reached by conferees on the
War-Tax Bill late on Saturday, and
the conference report on that measure
will be presented to the House to-
day. No changes were made by conferees
in the approximate levies on war-ex-
cess profits and incomes. They pro-
vided, however, a new system of cal-
culating profits. Provision is made
that the tax of 20 per cent to 60 per
cent on excess profits of corporations,
partnerships and individuals, shall be
levied on a basis of invested capital,
compared with the invested capital
of the three pre-war years, 1911, 1912,
and 1913. This is a substitute for the
Senate taxes of 12 per cent to 60 per
cent based upon a similar comparison
of pre-war and present profits.

The graduated excess-profits rates
are 20 per cent of excess profits not in
excess of 15 per cent of the invested
capital for the taxable year; 25 per
cent on profits in excess of 15 per cent
and not over 20 per cent of such capi-
tal; 35 per cent on excess over 20 and
under 25 per cent of capital; 45 per
cent on excess over 25 per cent and un-
der 33 per cent of capital, and a maxi-
mum of 60 per cent on profits in ex-
cess of 33 per cent of such capital.

In calculating war-excess profits
the term "invested capital" of corpo-
rations and partnerships was declared
to include "actual cash paid in, actual
cash value of other tangible property
paid for stock or shares at the time
of payment, on Jan. 1, 1914, but in no
case to exceed the par value of the
original securities; paid in of earned
surplus, and undivided profits used
or employed in the business, exclusive
of undivided profits earned during the
taxable year."

The allowances for intangible assets
include "actual cash value of patents,
and copyrights paid in for stocks or
shares at the time of payment, good-
will, trademarks, trade brands, fran-
chises, if for bona fide payments not
to exceed the cash value."

It stipulates that such intangible
assets exchanged for securities before
March 3, 1917, not exceeding 20 per
cent of the total, shall be included at
a value not exceeding a fair cash value
at the time of purchase.

The income tax section remains
practically unchanged, save for the
rearrangement of surtaxes on incomes
between \$15,000 and \$40,000. The
graduated surtaxes of from 1 to 5
per cent on incomes from \$5000 to
those of \$10,000 and over also were
approved.

A flat increase on reading matter of
one-quarter of a cent per pound until
July 1, 1920; and from three-quarters
after, was provided. Advertising mat-
ter exceeding 5 per cent of the total
space would be taxed from one-quarter
to two and one-quarter cents additional
until July 1, 1919, and from one-half
cent to four and one-half cents more
until July 1, 1920; and from three-quarters
to six and three-quarters cents to 1921,
and from one cent to nine cents there-
after. An additional tax of one-eighth
cent per pound until July 1, 1919, and
one-quarter cent thereafter, on religio-
us, agricultural, fraternal and similar
publications was adopted.

The one-cent tax on letters, except-
ing drop letters and postal cards, was
restored by the conferees. It is esti-
mated to raise about \$90,000,000, and
is effective 30 days after the passage
of the act. The Senate provision ex-
empting from postage letters written
by soldiers and sailors abroad was
retained.

The conferees levied 8 per cent in
lieu of the Senate rate of 5 per cent and
the House rate of 10 per cent on pas-
senger transportation, estimating to
raise from the compromise levy about
\$60,000,000, instead of \$37,500,000 under
the Senate plan.

The 3 per cent tax on freight trans-
portation was retained and the tax on
express transportation was increased so
that one cent would be levied on

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JUDGE BRANDEIS TO AID COL. HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Justice Bran-
deis of the United States Supreme
Court will assist Colonel House in
gathering data upon which this coun-
try will make her peace contentions
when the war ends. This was taken to
mean that the President already has
selected two men—in whom he is
known to place a tremendous trust—
who shall represent the United States
at the peace table.

Colonel House will devote his en-
ergies to gathering western European
information, while Justice Brandeis'
task will involve securing data on
near eastern questions.

SHIP PRODUCTION INCREASE AIMED

Representatives of New England
Companies Agree Upon Four
Points Essential to Success of
Federal Program

Representatives of the shipbuild-
ing companies of New England, in
conference today in the reading room
of the Boston Chamber of Commerce
with officials of the Emergency Fleet
Corporation, unanimously adopted a
motion declaring that four points
stated by Francis T. Bowles, manager
of the Division of Construction of the
Emergency Fleet Corporation, were
essential to the success of the ship-
building program of the Government
and had their support. These were:

The need of an agreement among
the shipbuilding companies that pro-
duction will not be increased by the
process of taking one another's em-
ployees.

The necessity of a method of distri-
bution of available shipbuilding tal-
ent, so all firms will be supplied as
well as possible and none will be crippled.

The need of proper training for the
men in charge of the employment of-
fices of shipbuilding plants.

The need of an agreement for the
early establishment of a system of
training in allied trades to make men
engaged in their efficient for ship-
building work, and for training young
men and unskilled labor to the same
end.

The session was the first of a two-
day conference on the problem of pro-
viding adequate labor for the ship-
yards of New England. Mr. Bowles
made the opening statement for the
Government, and Meyer Bloomfield,
head of the industrial service depart-
ment of the division of construction of
the Emergency Fleet Corporat., pre-
sided. The general discussion centered
about the efforts of various educa-
tional agencies to train labor, the
shortage of skilled workmen, and the
importance of providing facilities for
training the men after they are em-
ployed.

Mr. Bowles said that the Government
has projected about 5,500,000 tons of
ships in binding contracts, and to as-
sist the shipyards to get the labor nec-
essary to build them, had organized the
Industrial Service Department.

Mr. Bowles read a message from
Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, general
manager of the Emergency Fleet Cor-
poration, of which a part follows:

"There can be no difference of
opinion as to the paramount national
and world need for ships—many ships.
We must have ships for our safety;
we must have ships for our sustenance
and for that of our allies. These ships
must be built without delay. Every
rivet driven now is so much gain for
the defense of our homes and our
country."

"Ships can be built, however, only
through common action—through co-
operation among men. Everything
which makes this cooperation prosper
counts for the country's good; every-
thing which retards it points the way
of national disaster."

"Energy and vision are demanded
from both manager and shipyard
worker alike. Fortunately the re-
sponse in the sense of this demand is

(Continued on page two, column five)

BELLS RING IN CAMPAIGN ON LIBERTY BONDS

Large Subscriptions Already Re-
ported—Secretary of Treasury
Expects Five Billion to Be the
Total—His Formal Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Promptly on
the stroke of 12 o'clock today every-
thing in the Capital came to a stand-
still for two minutes to inaugurate the
formal opening of the second Liberty
Loan campaign. The ringing of bells,
the blowing of factory and steamboat
whistles and tooting of automobile
horns, in fact, every noise-making de-
vice in the city was brought into play
in proclaiming the new loan. Large
subscriptions are already reported in
New York and other cities.

Secretary McAdoo in the official
circular fixes the amount to be raised
at \$3,000,000,000, reserving the right
to allot 50 per cent of the over-sub-
scriptions, and expresses the hope
that the subscriptions will amount to
not less than \$5,000,000,000, and that
there will be at least 10,000,000
subscriptions.

Secretary McAdoo last night left
Washington for Cleveland, where he
will officially open the campaign to-
day with a speech. His trip will ex-
tend to the Pacific Coast and he will
deliver several addresses in cities on
the way and on his return to arouse
the interest of the people in the loan.
A treasury announcement says:
"America's second great bond issue to
prosecute the war in defense of out-
raged American rights and in the
cause of democracy against autocracy
is now before the people of the coun-
try, to whom is again afforded the op-
portunity to show the Kaiser of Ger-
many that the American Republic in-
tends to bring this war to a victorious
conclusion as soon as possible."

In many cities have been made pre-
parations to open the campaign with
distinctive demonstrations. Factory
whistles will blow; aerial bombs will
be sent up; flags will fly and there
will be other features. Meetings will
be held in many cities and towns
throughout the country in the evening
with addresses by prominent speakers.
Every subscriber to a Liberty bond
will receive a "badge of honor," as the
official Liberty Loan button is de-
scribed by Secretary McAdoo. Ten
million of these buttons already have
been ordered and are now in the hands
of the Federal Reserve district Liberty
Loan

Government by lending his money upon the security of a United States Government bond.

"It is essential to the success of the war and to the support of our gallant troops that these loans shall not only be subscribed, but oversubscribed. No one is asked to donate or give his money to the Government; but every one is asked to lend his money to the Government. The loans will be repaid in full with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. A government bond is the safest investment in the world; it is as good as currency and yet better, because the government bond bears interest and currency does not. No other investment compares with it for safety, ready convertibility into cash, and unquestioned availability as collateral security for loans in any bank in the United States.

"People by thousands ask the Treasury constantly how they can help the Government in this war. Through the purchase of Liberty bonds every one can help. No more patriotic duty can be performed by those who cannot actually fight upon the field of battle than to furnish the Government with the necessary money to enable it to give our brave soldiers and sailors all that they require to make them strong for the fight and capable of winning a swift victory over our enemies.

"We fight, first of all, for America's vital rights, the right to the unimpaired and unobstructed use of the high seas, so that the surplus products of our farms, our mines and our factories may be carried into the harbors of every friendly nation in the world. Our welfare and prosperity as a people depend upon our right of peaceful intercourse with all the nations of the earth. To abandon these rights by withdrawing our ships and commerce from the seas upon the order of a military despot in Europe would destroy prosperity and bring disaster and humiliation upon the American people.

"We fight to protect our citizens against assassination and murder upon the high seas while in the peaceful exercise of those rights demanded by international law and every instinct and dictate of humanity.

"We fight to preserve our democratic institutions and our sovereignty as a nation against the menace of a powerful and ruthless military autocracy headed by the German Kaiser, whose ambition is to dominate the world.

"We fight also for the noble ideal of universal democracy and liberty, the right of the smallest and weakest nations equally with the most powerful to live and to govern themselves according to the will of their own people.

"We fight for peace, for that just and lasting peace which agonized and tortured humanity craves and which not the sword nor the bayonet of a military despot but the supremacy of vindicated right alone can restore to a distracted world.

"To secure these ends I appeal to every man and woman who resides upon the soil of free America and enjoys the blessings of her priceless institutions to join the League of Patriots by purchasing a Liberty bond."

New England Campaign

Work Started on Sale of Its Quota of Liberty Bonds

With a rush for Liberty bonds which augurs well for the complete success of the United States Government's new popular loan of \$3,000,000,000, which is to aid in obliterating the stain of military autocracy from the world, New England's second Liberty Loan Campaign started today, the first subscription being received from L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique of Woonsocket, R. I., which took bonds to the value of \$25,000.

From all the New England States the money poured into the district headquarters at State Street, Boston today. Subscribers large and small pledged their loyalty to the Government by laying down their dollars for the righteous cause of liberty in which the country has wholeheartedly enlisted. The campaign is now on in earnest and those who are driving this second wedge into the people's purse-strings want it made widely known that it is the small subscriber, the man, woman or child who can buy only one or two of the \$50 bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent, whose interest they chiefly hope to inspire.

It is pointed out that to purchase a Liberty bond is from a financial standpoint alone, better than depositing money in a savings bank. Four per cent interest is assured, and then the bonds are to be convertible into issues bearing higher rates of interest, providing the world struggle has not terminated before it becomes necessary to issue more bonds. Then again, it is pointed out that the Liberty bonds are in such demand by the investing public that it is easily possible to liquidate them at short notice, in case the possessor of the bonds should at any time become financially embarrassed.

After thousands of posters, advertising the second Liberty Loan, had been issued from the office of the local campaign headquarters today, the drive for subscribers was formally started by the blowing of the "Liberty Whistle" at Concord, Mass. This whistle was heard in Boston by members of the New England committee by means of the telephone.

The Government says that the Boston district if it is to bear a share of the Liberty Loan, comparable with that borne by other districts of the country, must subscribe at least \$300,000,000, although an oversubscription of \$200,000,000 is confidently predicted by the campaigners, who pin their faith chiefly on the "little man."

Between 50,000 and 60,000 posters are to be distributed in New England, in addition to the 28,000 already dispatched to the various cities and towns. There will also be thousands of windshield posters which every registered automobile will be asked to display on his car. School teachers and postmasters will be furnished with

copies of the "Liberty Source Book," which gives full information about the bonds. Furthermore, there will be 4000 primers distributed for the use of persons who want to help the campaign by making speeches in their communities in behalf of the loan.

The chairmen of the various New England committees are to meet Tuesday afternoon at the Boston City Club to talk over campaign plans.

Supplementing the poster campaign will be a huge elephant, labeled with banners, which will be drawn through the streets of the chief cities of New England. Another novel feature which is designed to make the people "dig down into their pockets" and support the new loan, will be a replica of a British "tank," manned by British soldiers, which will go to various cities under the direction of men who will push the sale of the bonds.

A tour of New England in interest of the bond drive has been planned by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., who will tell his audiences about "German Atrocities from Personal Observation." Dr. Hillis is expected to be in Boston on next Sunday. He also is to visit the following places: New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Pawtucket, Providence, Keene, N. H., Concord, N. H., Rochester, N. H., Nashua, N. H., Portland, Me.

Headquarters of the campaign in the New England district are at 50 State Street, Boston, convenient to the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank. This morning, after the blowing of whistles in all parts of the city announced that the campaign was in full swing, a detail of young women started out in motorcars, armed with publicity literature which will be used to decorate automobiles. One of the posters being used in the campaign is a woman's poster, and will be distributed among the women's committees. At the head of the woman's Liberty Bond campaign in this district are Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Secretary McAdoo's appointee for the New England committee; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman of the Massachusetts committee, and Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman of the Boston committee.

One of the features of the Boston campaign will be the erection of a Liberty Bond cottage on the common, where citizens can make their purchases of the new issue. About 300 bond salesmen also will carry the message to prospective buyers, and officials make it plain that every citizen, big or small, is considered as a prospective purchaser.

Campaigners predict an eagerness to absorb the new issue of bonds. They will bear 4 per cent interest, compared with 3½ per cent interest carried by the first issue. The first issue is convertible into per cent bonds of the second issue at any time within six months after Nov. 15, while the second issue will be convertible into bonds of subsequent issues of higher interest rates at any time within six months of issuance of new loans.

Allotment of Bonds

Boston District Expected to Subscribe for \$500,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The allotment of Liberty bonds of the second issue of the Liberty Loan to the 12 federal reserve banks has been made on the percentage basis. The amount allotted to the New York district remains the same as in the case of the first issue—that is, 30 per cent—the total amount of bonds to be taken up being from \$900,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. Increases of allotment are made in the cases of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Dallas, mainly because of the large subscriptions made to the first issue in the reserve districts of which those places are the bank centers. In the case of Boston the percentage of allotment is reduced from 12 per cent to 10.

The table below gives by districts the amounts required to make the minimum of the \$3,000,000,000 issue and the amount which each district is expected to subscribe:

District	%	Minimum	Expected amount
1-Boston	30	\$900,000,000	\$500,000,000
2-N York	30	\$900,000,000	1,500,000,000
3-Philad.	8½	250,000,000	415,000,000
4-Cleveland	10	300,000,000	500,000,000
5-Chicago	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
6-Atlanta	3½	105,000,000	175,000,000
7-Chicago	14	420,000,000	700,000,000
8-St Louis	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
9-Minneapolis	3½	105,000,000	175,000,000
10-Kan. C.	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
11-Dallas	4½	135,000,000	225,000,000
12-San Fran.	7	210,000,000	350,000,000
Total	100	\$3,000,000,000	\$5,000,000,000

Where purchases exceed \$5000 worth of bonds interest on the excess will be subject to surtax.

Porto Rico to Aid

Committee Appointed to Float Part of Bond Issue

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Plans for carrying on an active campaign throughout the island for the selling of bonds for the second Liberty Loan are already being discussed by the members of the Second Liberty Loan Committee, appointed by Governor Yager, and who held their first meeting recently. Herman L. Cochran, cashier of the American Colonial Bank, is chairman of the committee.

Two things the committee has already determined upon. One is an appeal to be made to corporations and individuals in Porto Rico to subscribe to the second Liberty Loan through Porto Rico agencies, so that the island may be credited with all subscriptions originating from it. Another plan the committee is working on is an appeal to employers for assisting their employees to purchase Liberty bonds, both outright and on instalments, by means to be worked out by the committee.

At the time subscriptions were taken for the first Liberty Loan, considerably more than \$1,000,000 was subscribed in Porto Rico. It is believed

that the subscriptions credited to the island probably would have doubled that sum if all of the individuals and corporations actually engaged in Porto Rico business had placed their subscriptions through the island banks rather than through New York or other banking connections.

Pacifists Scored

Secretary McAdoo Speaks on Liberty Loan at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—Assailing bitterly those "well meaning but misguided people who talk inopportunistically of peace" Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today launched the campaign for America's second great Liberty Loan. Speaking to a great crowd in Cleveland's public square, the secretary said:

"America intends that this fight shall be won and won quickly; America intends that those well-meaning but misguided people who talk inopportunistically of peace when there can be no peace until the cancer which has rotted civilization in Europe is extinguished and destroyed forever—shall be silenced. I want to say here and now, and with due deliberation, that every pacifist speech in this country made at this inopportune and improper time is in effect traitorous. More than that, it means the needless sacrifice of many more American soldiers upon the battlefields and the expenditure of much more American treasure. Every such speech is an encouragement to the Kaiser to fight harder and longer and that means more American boys uselessly killed. The quicker we realize that, the better we shall understand what has got to be done in this war. We intend that freedom and democracy shall be made supreme throughout the world. America has to be made safe and secure for the future."

Bond Banner for Boy Scouts

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson will bestow an American flag, with an attached streamer inscribed to show it came from him, upon the Boy Scouts of America troop which does the most effective work in selling bonds in each State during the campaign for the second Liberty Loan.

Large Railway Subscriptions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Subscriptions to the new Liberty Loan totalling \$11,000,000 were announced here shortly after the opening of banks today. The first million dollar subscription came from Bernhard Scholle & Co. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. subscribed for \$10,000,000, half of it for the Union Pacific Railroad Company and half for the Southern Pacific Company.

NEW CONDITIONS IN YPRES BATTLE.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday) Sir William Robertson, in a speech delivered on Saturday, said all eyes were naturally directed toward Ypres, where a great battle was being fought. The first battle of Ypres was one of the most important of the war, as it completed the Marne operations in defeating the German effort to overrun France. The British fought that battle under every disadvantage of numbers and equipment. Now the tables were turned.

During 1917, Sir William said, the British forces had taken from the Germans more prisoners and four times as many guns as the British had lost to them during the whole of the war. The enemy was suffering heavy losses; his material resources were diminishing, and he was being compelled to call of the ranks recruits two years earlier than would have been the case, to keep up his strength.

On the other hand, the British losses were lower than they had been in 1915 and 1916, when the British armies were less efficient and their aircraft less well equipped than now. Were any further proof needed of the gradual establishment of moral and material supremacy over the enemy it was to be found "in the spirit and supreme confidence" that existed in the armies on all fronts. The people of England might be fully confident of ultimate victory, but he said—and it was a big but—it was subject to the condition that they continued to do their full share in the army, that they were careful to see the field armies did not lack for material or men. The enemy was not yet sufficiently defeated and there might be much still to do before he was, but the general said, he was convinced it could be done.

SWEDEN CONSERVING FATS AND LEATHER

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The Government has issued a decree, effective Oct. 4, for the appropriation of all animal fats except butter and all so-called technical fats and oils.

The order is of continuing operation, covering the specified products in existence and also those produced in the future. The last few weeks have been marked by a great shortage of fats. Lard has almost disappeared from the market, and when obtainable at all is very expensive. Butter is scarce at very high prices. A decree effective Oct. 8 limits the height of shoes to 18 centimeters, thus stopping the manufacture of fashionable high boots for women. The order also provides that all cow hides weighing more than 16 kilograms may be used only for the manufacture of sole-leather.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS DAMAGED

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Italian destroyers last night "inflicted damage" on Austrian destroyers in a chase from near Ferrara to Parenzo, an official statement declared today. The Austrian war vessels were supported by hydroplanes and were engaged in bombarding Ferrara when the Italian squadron approached.

WAR-TAX BILL ON FINAL STAGE

(Continued from page one)

each 20 cents paid instead of each 25 cents. The House 10 per cent tax on sleeping and parlor-car accommodations, cut to 5 per cent by the Senate, was restored and is estimated to raise \$5,000,000.

In lieu of the House 5 per cent tax on sales of automobiles by manufacturers and the Senate federal license tax on owners, the conferees adopted a 3 per cent tax on all motor vehicles, including trucks, payable by manufacturers, producers and importers.

Taxes of 2 per cent on manufacturers' sales of musical instruments and jewelry also were written in, with a tax of ¼ of a cent a foot on motion-picture films.

On sports goods the revised bill levied 3 per cent on manufacturers' sales instead of 5 per cent proposed by the Senate. The 3 per cent levy also was adopted for cameras, in lieu of the Senate 2 per cent rate, and chewing gum manufacturers would be taxed 2 per cent of gross sales, a reduction of 3 per cent from the House rate.

The Senate 2 per cent manufacturers' sales taxes on perfumes and patent medicines were retained. The Senate 1-cent stamp tax on bank checks was not restored, but its tax of 1 cent on parcel post packages costing 25 cents or more was retained. Other stamp taxes, all made effective Dec. 1, were retained and the House tax on indemnity bonds restored.

A new system of graduated inheritance taxes was written into the bill in lieu of the House plan and despite the Senate's rejection of such taxes. The new rates on inheritances, with those of Americans in military service exempted, range from ½ of 1 per cent on \$50,000 estates to 10 per cent on estates of \$10,000,000 and more.

The bulk of the increase of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 made by the conferees in the Senate bill was secured from the postage, public utilities and manufacturing sales section and the new inheritance taxes.

With but few exceptions the new taxes are effective with the passage of the act.

Both Senator Simmons and Representative Kitchen, heading the Senate and House conferees, expressed satisfaction with the conference revisions, and they believe the compromise measure an improvement over both the Senate and the House bills.

The income-tax section was adopted virtually as written by the Senate. The new 2 per cent normal tax on incomes of more than \$2000 for married persons and \$1000 for single persons is in addition to the present law exempting incomes of less than \$4000 for married persons and \$2000 for single persons. Thus, those between the new low exemption basis and the present exemption will pay only the new 2 per cent tax, but married persons having an income of \$4000 or more and single persons whose income is \$3000 or more would pay the full 4 per cent normal tax.

The Senate income provision, allowing an additional exemption of \$200 for each dependent child to heads of families subject to the present law was retained. The exemption for children, however, does not apply to those subject to the new reduced taxes with the \$2000 and \$1000 exemptions, respectively, for married and single persons.

Surveys were agreed upon as follows: One percent on incomes over \$5000 and less than \$7500; 2 per cent between \$7500 and \$10,000; 3 per cent between \$10,000 and \$12,500; 4 per cent between \$12,500 and \$15,000; 5 per cent between \$15,000 and \$20,000; 7 per cent between \$20,000 and \$40,000; 10 per cent between \$40,000 and \$60,000; 12 per cent between \$60,000 and \$80,000; 18 per cent between \$80,000 and \$100,000; 22 per cent between \$100,000 and \$150,000; 25 per cent between \$150,000 and \$200,000; 30 per cent between \$200,000 and \$500,000; 34 per cent between \$500,000 and \$750,000; 45 per cent between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000, and 50 per cent on incomes exceeding \$1,000,000.

Increased Senate rates on whiskey and beer were virtually retained and that on wines somewhat reduced. The tax on distilled spirits was made \$2.10 per gallon when for beverage use and \$1 less for industrial purposes, estimated to raise \$135,000,000. The amendment prohibiting importation of distilled spirits for beverage use was retained. Floor taxes to reach withdrawn liquors were approved. Beer was taxed \$1.50 per barrel additional to raise \$46,000,000, an increase of 25 cents per barrel over the House rate. Present wine taxes were doubled.

Taxes on nonalcoholic beverages were compromised. On prepared sirups and extractions, taxes graduated from 5 to 20 cents, instead of from 3 to 12 cents a gallon, were adopted. Grape juice and other soft drinks are taxed 1 cent per gallon, as provided by the Senate in reducing the original 2-cent rate of the House.

Senate rates on cigars and cigarettes were retained, but those on snuff were increased from 4 to 5 cents a pound.

Stamp taxes agreed upon were: Bonds of indebtedness, 5 cents on each \$100; indemnity and surety bonds, 50 cents; parcel post packages, 1 cent for each 25 cents of the cost of transportation; capital stock, original issues, 5 cents per \$100, sales and transfers, 2 cents per \$100; sales of products in exchange, 2 cents for each \$100 value in merchandise; drafts, checks, payable other than on sight or demand, promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation, and renewals, 2 cents for all sums below \$100 and 2 cents for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof; conveyance papers, 50 cents between \$100 and \$500 and 50 cents for each additional \$500; Custom House entries, from 25 cents to \$1; entry for withdrawal from bonded warehouses, 50 cents; passenger vessel tickets for

ports other than those in the United States, Canada and Mexico, between \$10 and \$30, \$1; between \$30 and \$50, \$2, and above \$50, \$5; voting proxies, 10 cents; power of attorney, 25 cents; playing cards, decks of not more than 54 cards, an additional 5 cents on the present rates.

House and Senate provisions for a tax of 5 cents each on telephone and radio messages costing 15 cents or more and designed to raise \$7,000,000 were retained, but the House tax on gas, electric and telephone service was eliminated.

Taxes on life insurance, eliminated from the House bill in the Senate, were amended and reinserted, raising about \$5,000,000. Effective Nov. 1, the new taxes on new insurance policies issued are eight cents per \$100 or fraction thereof on life insurance and one cent per \$1 on the premium charged on marine, casualty, fire and inland insurance.

Amusement taxes agreed upon provide that all persons entering places of amusement free, except employees and officials on duty and children under 12 will pay a tax rate of one cent on 10 cents or fraction thereof of the admission charge.

This tax also would apply to cabarets and similar performances where the cost of entertainment is included in other costs, such as service. Holders of annual box seats would pay 10 per cent of the annual rental. Nickel theaters and shows, rides and other outdoor park amusements with a maximum admission of 10 cents, and benefit entertainments and agricultural fairs were exempted.

After Nov. 1, 1917, members of all clubs, except certain fraternal orders, paying more than \$12 annual dues, would be subject to a 10 per cent tax.

On excess profits the conferees agreed upon a minimum deduction of 7 per cent and a minimum of 10 per cent instead of the 6 to 10 per cent fixed by the Senate. Other exemptions are \$3000 for corporations and \$6000 for individuals. Corporations, partnerships and individuals having no capital stock, would pay a flat rate of 8 per cent, on net profits in excess of \$3000 for corporations and of \$6000 for individuals and partnerships.

Miscellaneous tax amendments inserted by the Senate were generally adopted, including the so-called Jones amendment for a tax of 10 per cent on corporations' undistributed surplus, without allowance for income taxes paid. The 10 per cent tax would not apply to undistributed income actually invested or employed in business or invested in federal securities after Sept. 1, 1917 and a 5 per cent penalty for surplus retained, but not employed, is provided.

In making provision for administration and collection of the new and existing taxes, the conferees provided that the special tax of 12½ per cent on war munitions manufacturers shall be reduced to 10 per cent, but retained to Jan. 1, 1918. It now yields about \$29,000,000 annually, and the Senate had proposed its repeal.

The measure probably will become a law this week.

SHIP PRODUCTION INCREASE AIMED

(Continued from page one)

encouraging. This conference and others to be organized aim to make such response as durable and effective as possible."

C. T. Clayton, special representative of the United States Department of Labor in Shipping Board matters, said that the United States Employment Service is placing about 35,000 persons in productive service every month.

One reason, he said, why Germany is "so terribly efficient" is that she has developed a very complete employment service. "It isn't a shortage of labor in this country," said Mr. Clayton—"we have displaced only 4 per cent in this war, and 96 per cent remains; it's a shortage of competent labor."

Mr. Clayton read a message from Secretary of Labor Wilson, addressed to the conference, in which was the following:

"All the appropriate resources of the Department of Labor are offered in aid of the Government's program for serving upon the seas the economic interests of our people and of all the peoples with whom we are allied in this war for democracy."

Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, spoke on the development of vocational education in the State and its part in the present emergency. He said there was a shortage of young men available for the schools; that they were being drawn into the industries by the lure of high wages; therefore it was necessary to carry the vocational work into the industries in order to reach them.

N. Sumner Myrle, vice-chairman and counsel war shipping committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told of the work of the chamber in the campaign to get men to help in the shipyards. Among the agencies employed are moving picture reels, posters and badges.

The conference continues this afternoon with further general discussion, and tomorrow the delegates will visit the Fore River employment office and local federal and state employment offices.

BOSTON PARK SHOWS

Plans to continue the patriotic entertainments known this last summer as the Boston Park Shows have been made, only that indoor meetings will be held due to the coming of winter. The public will be reached by slides and motion pictures containing information of an educational nature. Cooperation with the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, recruiting and food conservation campaigns, as well as the Grand Army encampment has been one of the prominent features of these shows. The organization will still be known as the Boston Park Shows, with headquarters at 48 Boylston Street.

VATICAN DENIES RECEIVING NOTE

(Continued from page one)

grams, he said the necessary steps to recall him were taken as soon as their publication became known and he would have to justify his conduct. The situation in Argentina was difficult to survey, as there was now no German Minister there. Meanwhile, Germany's relations with Spain were in general good, and while Germany could not always meet Spanish wishes as much as she desired, a way out, tolerable for both peoples, had always been found hitherto.

Herr von Kuehlmann then paid a tribute to the relief and charity work of the Dutch Government, and said the German-Dutch commercial agreement was not yet concluded, but good will on both sides gave a prospect of success.

Concerning Sweden, he thought the disagreeable effect of the American publications would soon be overcome, and held that the result of the Swedish elections would entail no change in Sweden's correct attitude.

Regarding the papal steps toward peace, he said:

"This courageous initiative of the Pope will mark an epoch in the history of this tremendous battle of nations and will appear as an unending page in the annals of Vatican diplomacy. The Pope threw the word 'peace' into the turmoil of battle at a time when events threatened to transform Europe into a place of blood-stained ruins."

"The German people and the German Government, whose consciousness of their strength and internal security always made it easy for them to emphasize their willingness to conclude an honorable peace, have reason to welcome gratefully the initiative of the Curia, which made it possible for them to set forth again their national policy in a clear, unambiguous manner. I say intentionally 'national policy,' as I hope and believe the reply of the German Government, both as regards its form and contents, embodies the desires of an overwhelming majority of the Germans."

"For our purely German development the note is also a landmark. It is the first result of the collaboration between all the factors of the Government and the representatives of the German Parliament that has been attempted here for the first time and with a cordiality that has no precedent, so far as I can see, even in purely parliamentary states."

This collaboration, added the secretary, was of a kind which a statesman having the German foreign policy at heart might regard with perfect confidence. He denied that there was in Germany today one policy of the Government and another policy of the people, and declared that this legend could be destroyed if the Reichstag stood behind the policy represented in the reply to the Pope.

Dr. von Kuehlmann also denied that there existed in the Government various views or that there were divergences of opinion and aim among the leading men or between the Imperial administration and the field marshals. All were working in the closest and most complete harmony, and he gained the best impressions for the future by the harmonious collaboration which revealed itself between the Parliament and the Government on the question of the papal note.

"The principles of the reply to the papal note as presented by the Government," continued the secretary, "appear acceptable to the representatives of all the parties. Consequently I believe I can say with full right that all attempts of the enemy to drive a wedge between the German people and the German Government on the question of the basis of our foreign policy and by the propagation of the fiction that the German people does not stand behind the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor will be repulsed in the most crushing manner by the support given to this document."

Pan-German Agitation

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The majority Socialists in the Reichstag have interpellated the Government concerning official support of the Pan-German agitation and the Fatherland party. The Socialists also made an interpellation on reported government interference with the right of assembly.

The interpellation reads: "Is the Chancellor aware that in the army officers are conducting a vigorous agitation in favor of Pan-German policies and particularly also against the decision of the Reichstag? What does the Chancellor contemplate doing to check this abuse of authority by officers?"

The interpellation does not mention the activities of civilian officials, although it is well known that they are also active in the agitation.

HOOVERIZING THE WHEAT

This proved an interesting experiment at Boston hotels and restaurants during a recent No-White-Bread week. Entire Wheat, Rye and Corn were excellent substitutes.

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JAPAN'S PART IN WAR EXAMINED

M. Clemenceau Surveys Facts of Tokyo's Participation and Contrasts Enthusiasm of America With Attitude in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Clemenceau anticipates results from the Japanese mission to Washington. Meanwhile, he reviews facts regarding Japanese participation in the war. His article, appearing in a recent issue of *L'Homme Enchaîné*, is as follows: One cannot refer to the declaration of war on Germany, made by China, without the idea of Japan presenting itself, and I really can think of but one question to ask: What do the Japanese intend to do? An extraordinary question, assuredly, concerning a people who will tell you at any time that they are at war with the Germans just as much as we are, and that, moreover, they are fighting the Germans, a statement which, from a certain point of view, is justified. The unusual part of the business is this, that while the Japanese are performing acts of war at our side, they are not putting themselves wholly into the war, and consequently present the unusual spectacle of a combatant measuring the blows which he deals to the enemy. This fact, which is quite a simple one, may be garbed in a hundred different ways, nevertheless it will, under its Oriental coverings, remain a fact.

I have never been chary of my admiration for the Japanese people. I therefore feel that I have a right not only to tell them what I think, which I have always done without violating friendly sentiments, but to endeavor to point out what fields of experience a three-year European, and even world war, offers them. I know there is nothing left to teach statesmen who are among the most subtle in the world. But this is not of any importance since, far from instructing them, I merely propose to place some viewpoints before men far too cultivated not to be ready to alter the judgments which they had already formed. I have not the least doubt that they have had strong reasons for doing what they have done—it might be more correct to say for not doing what they have omitted to do. However, they are aware, as I am, that human affairs are in a condition of perpetual flux, and that what may be wisdom on one occasion, may simply become, in altered circumstances, imprudence and even folly. The subject is worthy of consideration, even if it were shown (which is not the case) that one was addressing a nation unwilling to hear.

It would be superfluous, would it not, to prove that the Japanese are only waging a half, a third, or even less of a war on Germany? They have taken Kiaochow for themselves, and not one of them would maintain that they had encountered the full force of Germany at Kiaochow. I had the pleasure of meeting one of their colonels on the Franco-British front. He was casting curiously wide-awake glances around him. I could trust him to speak of the Marne, the Yser and of Verdun. But I am quite certain that that was not his object in visiting the armies. I should be much more inclined to believe that he had come there to draw his own conclusions as to their staying powers, with an eye to Japanese interests. It would merely be the indication of those preoccupations, very natural to a government endeavoring to make its future provisions as exact as possible.

There is another point, too, to be considered. The Japanese nation is filled with a laudable estimation of its own value. It intends, and very rightly, to hold its own in the world. And this can only be done by comparing its strength with that of other nations, since those who aspire to the position of leaders of civilization need continually to keep themselves informed, both in peace and war, of the state of progress of every rival coalition. What ever may have been or still are the profound reflections of our Japanese friends, they have just passed through a period of doctrinal "war" which has been characterized for them by some of the principal advantages of peace. Without losing a day in the development of their military preparations, they have tremendously increased their munition factories and have given efficacious aid in this important field to our Russian allies. I would never dream of depreciating the capital usefulness of such support. But I must remark that this is not, properly speaking, waging war, since America, during her neutral period, did the same thing to the profit of France and England. Is this sufficient in the physical and moral testing time which German aggression has imposed on civilization? America has come to her own decision. There is no diplomatic subtlety which can alter the fact that the same question, in its most pronounced form, remains to be solved by the acute minds of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

I do not refer to the past. The problems of Japanese home policy are outside my consideration. The questions of foreign policy raised between the Japanese Cabinet on the one hand, and China, the United States, and the governments of certain British territories, only enter as memories into the balance sheet of present conditions. The same may be said of those rather unworthy preoccupations, which caused some to dread lest too large a foothold should have been gained in Europe by a race which has a reputation for active expansion, at the very time when this faculty for over-flowing was turning towards Chinese territory, which, while appearing very inviting, was not without formidable elements of inveterate resistance. All

this has settled down more or less, but sufficiently to figure among secondary considerations.

I should be sorry for the man who thought that Japanese statesmen had not already brought to bear the sharp-edged perceptions of their silent reflections on this new situation—which I had already pointed out to them. As far as I am concerned, I perceive two signs of a change of orientation at Tokyo; they appear fairly obvious. Do you not think there was a special meaning attached to the arrival of Japanese men-of-war in the Mediterranean? We had never had any doubts about our far-off friends and allies. But it is none the less significant to see them putting in an appearance on our great "inland sea." And if they are proud, as we feel sure they are, of this happy development, does it not indicate further military activity, an activity, which Japanese honor demands shall not be shirked more or less surreptitiously. But here comes the query. What is the support of a navy sent from one hemisphere to the other, if a nation obstinately continues to limit its own war, by declaring that it will do all it can on the ocean, where, up till now, there have been nothing but defensive operations, and that there will be systematic abstention on land, where alone will come the final decision. It would be in the nature of an insult to the reader if I insisted on this point. Still less could I, without offending Japanese perspicacity, question whether the Mikado's Government has realized something of this point of view.

It was therefore only with a relative sense of astonishment that I saw that a Japanese mission had just arrived at Washington, to express to President Wilson "the great satisfaction" which the Tokyo Government feels at the entrance of the United States into the war. If one looks back to what one knows of the relations between America and Japan at the beginning of our war, does not this simple statement appear to afford food for thought? It would be sheer mockery to compare the effort of the Japanese alliance up to the present, to the overflowing energy of America, which is apparent in the United States. The Japanese would not willingly lend themselves to such comparisons. It would then seem to me more likely that the Japanese Government, inclining at last toward the adoption of measures which circumstances demand, is seeking from America, not guarantees, which are now superfluous, but terms of agreement which will prevent the congratulating party from cutting a poor figure by the side of the one congratulated.

I say this merely instinctively, without having received any communication to that effect. I confine myself to the remark that there is a law which is stronger than that of the will of men, that of necessity. Now the evidence is that, supposing the impossible, should England and France come to be beaten by Germany, neither the United States nor Japan could finally escape the fatality of a German war, when Europe, annihilated, would be of no service to them. Nothing can alter this positive fact, unless one were to suppose the submission of America and Asia without recourse to arms, a supposition which I cannot entertain without insulting them. America took time to realize it, and Japan has taken even longer. But if the timepiece of fate may sometimes appear behind-hand, the inevitable hour is, nevertheless, reached.

I am afraid that some Japanese may have foolishly thought that first and foremost we wanted their aid. It would not be difficult for me to prove that we need each other's help. At the darkest periods, we have never had any doubt as to the outcome of the war. I have said that over and over again, in articles respecting Japan. The main question, here, is that of time. The early and effective aid of America and of Japan would have disposed both of the military issue and the question of the new economic equilibrium which must be the result to the greater advantage of the whole of humanity. At whatever time it may come, the American support necessarily implies the support of all those active portions of Asia organized and led in the near future under the auspices of Japan. That is why I feel that I can confidently await the outcome of the Japanese mission to Washington.

In order not to omit anything, I must not forget to state that the Russian revolution, which will perhaps result in such grave consequences to Germany, has introduced some quite apparent obstacles in the way of an armed intervention on the part of Japan, which would necessarily take place on the Russian front. While these worthy delegates from the Soviet come to tell us how, by a systematic discipline, they managed to let their front be broken, in spite of the valor of their soldiers, the Japanese could not send their armies forward without the organization of solid communications with their base, which the never-ending confabulations of the Soviet have not the power to compass. Let Russia aid her Kerenky, and then Kerenky will aid Japan, who will in her turn help Russia. The latter will be powerless when the time for peace comes, if she allows herself to be dragged to victory in tumults of anarchy.

FOOD ORDERS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—It has been officially announced that by order of the Commissioner-General for Provisions this year's rice crops and maize crops will, with certain exceptions, be requisitioned. The exceptions include grain for sowing and a sufficient supply for the needs of the cultivator, his family and his dependents. Decisions as to the quantity to be allotted for food will be made in each Province by the prefects, in conjunction with different provincial committees and commissions. A maximum price for dried beans has also been fixed by the Commissioner-General.

M. DESLINIERES' POST-WAR PLAN

Seeks Policy Which Shall Direct All Activities Toward Agricultural and Industrial Production in France and Colonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Lucien Deslinieres has a theory of his own as to the best way of dealing with the difficulties of the post-war period and this he expounds in a recent issue of the *Rappel*. After the war, he points out, France will find herself burdened with enormous expenses. In order to meet her obligations she will have to reconstitute the devastated regions on their old footing, and to increase agricultural and territorial production, not only in France itself, but also in the colonies. The question of how to find the necessary resources for carrying out such a program appears to present almost insurmountable difficulties. By way of meeting these, a most irrational procedure is proposed on all sides, that of a greatly extended production with a view to increasing exports. It does not seem to occur to anyone that if this is done by all countries the markets available will be restricted rather than increased. The policy of unrestricted expansion, towards which industry is tending, is fraught with the possibility of serious miscalculations.

M. Deslinieres also foresees other difficulties, as he considers that the increased claims of the working classes and the increased cost of living are likely to produce upheavals. In the face of this prospect he advocates all good French citizens to examine without prejudice the proposals which he is putting forward. In his opinion there is only one remedy and that is the adoption of a national policy which shall direct all activities towards agricultural and industrial production in France and in the colonies, not with a view to problematical exports, but in order to provide, in the country itself, the greater part of the eight milliards of the merchandise annually imported into France. Such a thing, he affirms, is quite possible, if properly organized. It would not be achieved by dissipating their efforts in private enterprises, each going its own way, often contrary to the public interest. The last three years had shown that each state had been obliged to interfere in order to keep prices within something like reasonable limits, an attempt which had been only partially successful. Private enterprises were incapable of realizing the national policy required by the country. They must be strengthened and fused by their combination in a national association. In order to make this idea materialize, there was no need to find new formulas. It was simply a matter of founding the Limited Company of France, to which all proprietors, merchants, manufacturers and capitalists would bring their capital in exchange for shares. Those who had no capital must receive shares on account of work (actions de travail) and the existence of such shares had been already legalized. In this way all French citizens would be shareholders, and would appoint an administrative council in the shape of the Parliament.

This in its turn would appoint administrators who would be the ministers, and there would, of course, be properly constituted control over the finances. The Minister of Agriculture would direct agricultural production, according to the latest methods. The inclosures which at present divide the land would be done away with, cultivation would be carried on on a big scale with large implements, manures would be employed and the returns would attain large proportions. The Ministry of Industry would be the head of the trust comprising all the industries, divided into sections, each having its own distinct organization. Small workshops would give place to huge factories supplied with the latest machinery. The Minister of Commerce would make provision that French and foreign products should be at the disposal of the consumer at cost price in the national shops which would take the place of free commerce.

M. Deslinieres concludes his article with a detailed description of the economical and financial basis of his scheme, and which appears to include the conversion of state funds and the bonds of private companies into shares in the national company. M. Deslinieres considers that if these proposals were adopted the economic problem would cease to give cause for anxiety, all fear of labor troubles would be eliminated, and the great increase of riches which would follow would make it possible to increase the remuneration of those who worked, and to assist those not in a position to work. To those people who replied by asking them to find a better one, or in any case not to go on imagining that matters could possibly continue to run on the old lines.

"I hereby certify that the above statements are all true and correct to my best knowledge, and that I actually saw and know the things which I have related above."

INCREASED PRICE OF FRENCH PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Two meetings of representatives of the French papers published at five centimes, have been held at the offices of the *Rappel*, to protest against the official decision that the price of all newspapers must be raised to 10 centimes. Among those taking part in the meeting were representatives of the *Evenement* and the *Rappel* of Paris and of a number of provincial papers. At the first meeting it was decided to send a deputation to the Interministerial Commission of the Press, by whom it had been decided that the price of the papers should be raised. The deputation took with them a written manifesto, setting forth the reasons which had led them to make

the protests. This document stated that they considered that as such vast problems were concerned in the question of the increased price of newspapers, it was a matter of too great importance to be decided between journalists and ministers and was a question for Parliament to decide.

The manifesto also declared that if newspapers at the price of five centimes did not exist they would have to be invented, and that at a time when enemy propaganda was all pervasive, it would be dangerous to diminish the number of organs which expressed French opinion. The popular press was the support of the national defense; to present-day life, newspapers were as indispensable as bread, or as schools, and it was the duty of the state to maintain the supply of paper just as much as that of corn or any other essential commodity. The manifesto also expressed the opinion that there should be a national paper of five centimes which should regulate the production of the press and assure the existence of all established newspapers.

The General Council of the Rhône, under the presidency of M. Cazeneuve, a senator, has also passed a resolution asking for the adjournment of the enforcement of the ministerial order increasing the price of newspapers, until Parliament shall have been asked to pronounce on the question. Among the various points covered by the resolution, it is stated that the measure is antidemocratic and that it attacks the liberty of the press.

FOOD SITUATION IN MONTENEGRO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The terrible state of Montenegro is shown in a statement received by Mr. A. Devine, headmaster of Clayesmore School, Winchester, who periodically acts as commissioner on the continent of the Montenegro Red Cross and Relief Fund of London. The statement was made and duly sworn and attested before the American Consul at Bordeaux by Sabonovic John, a Montenegro, who, by reason of being a citizen of the United States, was able to leave the country before the United States declared war.

"I, Sabonovic John, American citizen, of Montenegrin origin, was born in Montenegro on March 13, 1886, Cragovo, Montenegro, and I went to the United States 1906, where I stayed until 1914, when I returned to Montenegro in April to get my wife at Cetinje, staying there for three years until May 2, 1917. During this time I visited Grabovo on 26 April, 1917, when I saw 182 persons, women, children, etc., die in 12 days because of lack of food, there being no food in the country whatever except a mixture of grass and millet, and not enough of that. The people have eaten up all the dogs, etc., they can find; Nicksich City is like this, also Drobniok, Piva and Kolasin, and all the people are in the same condition, rich as well as poor, as money will not buy food."

"I believe there are certainly 200 people a day dying of famine in the country. The Austrian authorities allow each person in Cetinje to buy 10 'dek' of cornmeal a day (a handful about), so the situation there is a little better than in the rest of the country, where no such food can be bought. I believe that there are but two battalions of Austrian soldiers, one in Cetinje and the other spread around the country, in all Montenegro, and about 20,000 in Albania, Scutari, and Droc, which are all I know of."

"The soldiers treat the population badly, making all the men work on the roads, and if from fatigue or thirst a man stops work to rest or drink he is shot on the spot. Work is about 10 or 12 hours a day, and pay of 2 kronen per a day. A person in 1916 (there is no food now) would buy something to sell, food, etc., and soldiers would take it without money. They treat the people better in Cetinje than other places, but everywhere the people are too poor and badly nourished to try to revolt. The Austrian soldiers in the country are perhaps more badly nourished than the people, and I have seen in the same villages above mentioned, myself, from March until May 2, 1917, 200 soldiers, Austrians, die of starvation in Cetinje alone. The men on the front are a little better than those in the interior, but there they are also dying of starvation as from time to time soldiers return from the front in starved condition."

"The Governor of Montenegro is von Webber, who stays at Cetinje in the King's house, is a civilian, and does not try to misuse the people, the reason the condition of the population in the capital is better than in the rest of the country perhaps. I believe that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons have died of starvation in Montenegro. I am sure that the Austrians can get no food, as they are dying, and also the soldiers talk of the population and tell them that they know the war cannot last more than a month or two more, as we ourselves can get nothing to eat."

"All the country is in the same impoverished, starving, and subject condition, the only city a little better than the others being Cetinje, above stated."

WHY AUSTRALIA CALLS FOR SHIPS

Commonwealth Must Sell Produce in Markets of World—Surplus Wheat Increasing—Storage Problem Tackled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, explained the Commonwealth scheme for the construction of cargo steamers, an important move for the establishment of the shipbuilding industry in Australia. At the same time, he dealt with the question of wheat storage, perhaps one of the most important questions at the present time. In considering this question, he said, one needs to get to the fundamentals. Australia is a country which gets its living by selling its produce in the markets of the world. This involves an adequate supply of tonnage. That supply is not now available to us, and under the most favorable conditions, there is certain to be a very serious shortage for a very long period—perhaps extending over some years. It is a matter of importance that our food products should get to Britain. It is an essential to victory that Britain should be fed. Although, at present, Great Britain is obtaining considerable supplies of foodstuffs from America, there is good reason to believe that these are not sufficient, and it is, therefore, necessary for her to draw upon Australia's reserves.

We have every confidence, of course, in the Admiralty's ability to cope with the submarine menace, but during last week 32 vessels were sent to the bottom. We can't expect to win the war unless Britain and the Allies are fed. Australia cannot do her share in financing the war unless she can sell her produce. Viewed from either the national or economic standpoint, the question of replacing the losses is vital. It is not a question of a change of ownership, but of building fresh tonnage to replace the vessels that have been sunk that confronts us. Admittedly, the amount of tonnage Australia can build, even under the best of conditions, would be quite disproportionate to her requirements, but the Government is satisfied that ships can be built in Australia, subject to certain conditions, and that we ought, without delay, to begin on this work.

To establish such an industry as shipbuilding on the scale that is now necessary presents many difficulties. One of these relates to the securing of suitable materials for hulls and engines, and the other relates to labor. Quite recently a conference thoroughly representative of all the unions which would be required to furnish the necessary labor, was held in Melbourne, and the matter was discussed at length. The Government put the position quite clearly, and stated the conditions upon which it proposed to pioneer a great shipbuilding industry. Meetings of the various unions concerned are now being held to consider the matters proposed, and a further conference is to be held, at which the answers of the unions to our requests are to be considered. We are also making inquiries as to the stocks, and the possibility of rolling plates, angle, and bar iron, and other raw materials for the manufacture of engines, and the amount of timber for sheathing and other purposes for the manufacture of composite ships. It would be useless, grave and imperative as the necessity is, to embark upon such an industry unless it is established upon a sound economic and financial foundation. What is wanted, above all, is that labor should cooperate with a single-hearted determination to make it a success. We hope, and we believe, that the unions will do this. It is certain from inquiries that have already been made, that the raw material can be obtained, and that the steel necessary for the hulls and engines is available. I am convinced, providing we proceed on sound lines, that we have the hearty and enthusiastic support of organized labor, and that the ships are standardized, we will be able at once to establish an industry which would be on a permanent footing, which would give employment to many thousands of men, would afford opportunity for the investment of large sums of capital, and would be of very material assistance to the Empire in prosecuting this war.

With regard to wheat, the necessity for wheat storage arises directly out of the war, continued Mr. Hughes. The exigencies of war have now compelled the British Government to requisition all ships carrying the British flag, and the growing intensity of the submarine campaign and the urgent demand for foodstuffs for Great Britain has made it imperative that all available tonnage shall be used on the shortest trade routes possible. That has had the result of almost entirely denuding Australia waters of their quota of tonnage. It therefore becomes necessary to make provision for dealing with this unprecedented situation by storage, by building ships, and by other methods. The matter was considered at a conference called by me, at which the Commonwealth and the representatives of the wheat-

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SOLDIER-LAWYERS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Special to its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—The names of 86 young Atlanta lawyers who have given up their law practice to enter military service have been entered on the Superior Court minutes as a memorial to their loyalty and patriotism. This tribute was ordered by the judges of the four divisions of the Superior Court, Judges W. D. Ellis, John T. Pendleton, George L. Bell and Benjamin H. Hill.

producing States came to a practical understanding, and a Wheat Storage Commission was then appointed to inquire into and report upon the advisability of erecting silos, the capital cost and the charge per bushel which this would involve on the wheat stored therein, and all other matters relating to the transport and conservation of the great national asset. The commission has completed its labors in record time. It reported and recommends that silos of reinforced concrete be forthwith built. It has furnished the Government with an estimate of the capital cost and the charge per bushel of wheat stored therein. The commission took into consideration the advisability of adopting a system of bulk-handling. In carrying out this recommendation, therefore, the Government contemplates the subsequent addition of the machinery necessary for utilization of the silos as part of a scheme of bulk-handling.

There is now on hand in Australia, about 3,500,000 tons of wheat, or about 140,000,000 bushels. As the amount of wheat and flour already shifted and to be shipped during the present month has fallen to something like 50,000 to 70,000 tons, and as there is unfortunately good reason to believe that the amount of shipping available will be limited, by the end of the year, in addition to the new harvest, there will be some 3,200,000 tons of old wheat on hand. For the greater part of this it is perfectly clear that no sufficient tonnage can be available for a very considerable period to carry the surplus to the markets of Great Britain and the Allies. As to the length of time it would take to shift this enormous quantity of wheat, it may be pointed out that the largest quantity shifted in pre-war days was 1,200,000 tons. That was, of course, when the world's shipping was available. As the Commonwealth Government has guaranteed 4s. a bushel f. o. b. for the 1917 and 1918 crops, it is obvious that the amount of wheat in this country for the next three or four years, in excess of local requirements will fluctuate somewhere between three and six million tons. A considerable portion of this will have to be stored in silos.

Of course, it has not been decided to store the whole of the wheat. It is not necessary to do so. In certain parts of the country, wheat can be kept in good order and condition by other methods. There is wheat at Williamstown (not far from Melbourne) today which is 18 months old—it has been stored in bags, covered with corrugated iron, and protected by bagging—which shows no sign of deterioration, but making every allowance for this, it is clear that the necessity for a comprehensive scheme of wheat storage is imperative.

ORDER AS TO HORSE COLLARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The War Office has issued an Army Council Order in which it states its intention to take possession of all cart horse collars, sizes 21 to 26 inches, and hames (with hook draft attachment) not in regular use in the administrative county of London and in country boroughs, boroughs and urban districts in England and Wales scheduled on the order. The effect of this notice is to prohibit the sale or removal of these articles in these areas. The order does not apply to rural districts. Makers, merchants or other persons having any such collars and hames in their custody or control which are not in regular use, are required to make a return on a form which should be obtained from the Director of Raw Materials, Imperial House (Room 34), Tothill Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is announced that the president of the Board of Trade has granted to Sir Edmund Wyldborne Smith, director of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, the rank of an assistant secretary to the Board of Trade so long as he holds his present appointment.



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CITY APPREHENDS SOCIALIST RULE

Dayton Faces Fight to Defeat Candidates, Nominated on Partisan Platform, Who Are Pledged to Overthrow Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, O.—With a little more than a month to elapse before the fall election, when three city commissioners for Dayton's city manager form of legislative body must be chosen, the nonpartisan forces are lining up their forces for the hottest fight the city has seen for years, to defeat the three Socialist candidates, nominated at the primaries on a partisan platform.

The battle promises to take on more than local interest, for it is generally admitted, even within the Socialist lines, that the three Socialist candidates, if elected, will immediately execute the pledge of the party, adopted in 1913, to overthrow the city charter.

As three votes on the commission is a majority, the nonpartisans have good reason to be concerned for the election of the three Socialists, they point out, means the complete control of the city government by the local Socialists, who, it is well known, are pledged to the dictations of their national party leaders.

Ordinarily, the ranks of Dayton Socialists number less than 500. At the primaries, however, the Socialists polled 11,000 votes, in contrast to 8000 cast by the nonpartisans and 4000 by the Democrats. The latter, boosted by Governor Cox's local paper, also attempted to nominate three partisan candidates, but as the figures show, were overwhelmingly defeated.

The question now is, will the Democratic vote swing over in support of the three nonpartisan candidates who were nominated for reelection at the primaries? This, it is readily seen, would mean the defeat of the Socialists. The fact, however, that Governor Cox's paper, two days after the primaries, came out unequivocally for the nonpartisans, does not, it is believed, indicate a general change of mind in the Democratic ranks.

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LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Flanders, the artillery duel was severe on the coast and, in the evening, from the Yser as far as the German Yper canal. Advancing British reconnoitering parties were repulsed at many points.

Before Verdun there was only moderate activity, apart from a temporary increase in the firing.

Eastern front: There were no large military operations.

Macedonian front: Between Lake Ochrida and the Tchernia the artillery was more active.

Sunday—The statement issued on Saturday says:

Western theater, front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Flanders front and between Houthulst Wood and the Lys the artillery activity was of varied intensity. Violent drumfire in the evening east of Ypres was followed by local British infantry attacks at Zonnebeke, which were repulsed. On the Ypres-Passchendaele road the enemy troops were driven out of the crater line which they still held there. In the region of the Yser our reconnoitering parties returned with prisoners from an encounter with Belgians.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Northeast of Soissons and before Verdun the artillery battle increased considerably at intervals. Along the Meuse they also continued lively during the night. Several forced engagements led our shock troops into the French positions with success.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht: Near Elze, in Sundgau (Alsace), a few prisoners remained in our hands after a French advance.

London and several places on the English coast have been attacked with bombs by our aviators.

Eastern theater, front of Prince Leopold: The fighting activity, which in general has been slight, increased only temporarily during reconnoitering enterprises, two miles north of Duena and west of Lutsk and one at Zbrocz.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Russian detachments which had been put across the Sereth and St. Georges branches of the Danube by boats, were driven back through a quick counter-attack.

Macedonia: Nothing of importance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

The artillery was active during the night on both sides in the battle area. A concentration of German infantry east of Polygon Wood was dispersed. East of Loos, a hostile bombing attack was driven off. We captured a few prisoners as a result of patrol encounters south of Lens.

Sunday night's statement reads:

Early this morning the enemy forces heavily bombarded our positions between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood and subsequently launched three attacks, all of which were repulsed with loss. The first was delivered south of Houthulst; it was beaten off by our fire before reaching our positions.

Shortly afterwards hostile infantry advanced astride the Ypres-Menin Road under cover of a thick smoke barrage and accompanied by flamethrower detachments and succeeded temporarily in driving in one of our advanced posts. An immediate counter-attack recaptured the post, together with a number of prisoners and machine guns.

Later in the morning an attempt to repeat this attack was broken up by our artillery.

The enemy troops raided our trenches early in the morning east of Loos and captured one of our garrisons. As the raiders were attempting to withdraw across No Man's Land, they were pursued and attacked. Our man was recaptured and a number of the enemy troops were killed and taken prisoners.

The hostile artillery was active today along our front between the Ypres-Comblains canal and Zonnebeke, and in the Nieuport sector. Our own artillery activity on the battle front continued.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday night reads:

On the Aisne front, after artillery preparation, three enemy detachments attempted this morning to reach our trenches north of Berry-au-Bac. One German group which succeeded in entering an advanced element of our lines was driven out immediately; at the other points our fire arrested the advance of the enemy forces, who suffered considerable losses. A very lively artillery action was maintained all day on both banks of the Meuse, particularly north of Hill 344 and the Bois de Chaume.

German airplanes bombarded the region of Dunkirk on Sept. 27, 28 and 29. The first two bombardments caused only material damage; the last, which was particularly violent, caused several casualties among the civilian population. Two German machines were brought down by our pilots on Sept. 29.

On the night of Sept. 28-29 our airplanes bombarded the station at Colmar and enemy establishments north of Soissons, dropping 4000 kilos of projectiles with success.

Eastern theater, Sept. 29: Between Lakes Presba and Ochrida the enemy troops carried out two attacks which were vigorously repulsed. On the extreme left, Albanian contingents, driving back Austrian posts, occupied the village of Cesme, in the upper valley of the Skymbi.

The following is yesterday afternoon's official communication:

There has been active artillery

fighting in the region of Pantheon, Hurbelise and Craonne, and also on the right bank of the Meuse. We repulsed an enemy attack east of Auberville. We penetrated the German lines west of Coraillet and brought back war material. On the remainder of the front the night was quiet.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

On the northern, western, south-western and Rumanian fronts there were still no military operations. On the Caucasian front there were no events of importance.

A report received on Sept. 29 shows that 43 men were saved from the torpedo boat Ochotnik which was sunk by a mine in the Baltic Sea. All the officers and men, voluntarily remaining on the ship, perished.

On the southwestern front 360 pounds of bombs were dropped in various places by our light airplanes and 1800 pounds by our Murometz machines on enemy troops and transports. Near the village of Ohlenorovka a German airplane was brought down by one of our Murometz machines. On the same front one of our aviators, Lieut. Dobrukhov, brought down an enemy airplane in flames.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

A detachment of our naval planes sought out the Josis airship works near Ancona. An airship shed was hit and an airship therein exploded, causing flames to leap up 150 meters. One of our naval plane squadrons dropped bombs during the night on Palma, causing a large fire in the fortresses.

Front of the Italian Army: There were lively engagements yesterday at Monte San Gabriele. After several small attacks, which were immediately repulsed, the Italians attacked on Saturday morning our positions on Monte San Gabriele. This attack also was repulsed. Since last evening Monte San Gabriele, as well as the southern portion of Bainsizza Plateau, has been subjected to continuous and heavy artillery fire and mine throwing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Monday)—An official statement issued by the War Office says:

By a sudden bold action we improved our position towards the southeastern edge of Bainsizza Plateau, capturing some high ground south of Podlaca and southeast of Madoni. We also captured 49 officers and 1360 men. Subsequently violent attacks, accompanied by a heavy bombardment, were repulsed and the positions maintained.

Friday night and Saturday fresh attempts to dislodge us from the positions we had occupied between Sella di Dol and the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele failed completely. Eighty-six prisoners, including six officers, were taken. On the remainder of the front there was considerable artillery activity and numerous patrol actions took place.

Air fighting was very brisk on the whole Julian front. Our air squadrons yesterday bombarded enemy depots at Berio, northeast of Nabresina, and last night military works of the fortress of Pola with excellent results. The reaction of the enemy troops was vigorous everywhere. One of our machines has not returned. Two enemy airplanes were brought down in aerial combat in the neighborhood of Monfalcone and east of Lervova.

FRENCH LEAGUE FOR
PEACE WITH VICTORY

PARIS, France (Monday)—A new organization called "The Republican League for National Defense," with Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate, Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Leon Bourgeois, minister of state, as honorary presidents, is causing widespread comment in the press. The keynote program of the league appears to be "No peace with assassins before our victory and their chastisement," and the direct object of the organization is to fight against all tendencies toward a premature and inconclusive peace.

The membership of the league included representatives of all political parties from conservatives to liberals of the Radical and Radical Socialist parties, and comprises even some former extremists such as Leopold Lacombe, who was once a contributor to the anarchist organ Liberte.

Members of the league say that what they propose is "to denounce every cowardly argument, every sophistry and everything depressing and equivocal which, under the color of humanitarianism would betray humanity."

ARREST OF BOLO
PASHA ANNOUNCED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The arrest of Bolo Pasha followed on the receipt by the Quai d'Orsay of a cable from the State Department at Washington stating that a police inquiry had determined the fact that U.S. \$500,000 had been paid into American banks in the name of Paul Bolo by the Deutsche Bank, Berlin. This information decided the French authorities to arrest Paul Bolo, Pasha, by virtue of a favor of the former Khedive, as being one of the chief German spies in France.

His arrest, which took place at the Grand Hotel, was a signal for the gathering of large crowds in the boulevards shouting "Death to the spy!"

Inquiries instituted by Capitaine Bouchardon, in charge of the case, did not meet with the same prompt cooperation in Switzerland as they did in the United States.

OPEN DOOR IN
CHINA PLEDGED

Viscount Ishii Announces Japan as Protector in the Orient—American Trade to Be Welcomed in Fair Competition

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Monroe Doctrine of the Far East, with Japan, in the role of the protector of Chinese independence, has been proclaimed by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Imperial Mission to the United States. Viscount Ishii's address, delivered at a banquet given in honor of the envoys by Mayor Mitchell at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night as the culminating event of their visit here, is regarded as the most important utterance he has made since arriving in this country.

The viscount denounced the "persistent cry of the closed door" as propaganda of German ill will, and pledged his word that Japan does not seek to assail the integrity or sovereignty of China. On the other hand, he declared, Japan stands ready to defend Chinese independence against any aggressor. If Japan has sought the trade of China, he explained, it was but the inevitable result of the natural advantages offered which his nation would be "stupid" not to avail itself of.

He welcomed America to trade in China on a fair competitive basis with Japan and pledged the cooperation of that nation in maintaining the Pacific as a common highway. He declared that, since the outbreak of the European War, China has been "a hotbed of German intrigue," and probably the worst sufferer of all nations in that respect.

Viscount Ishii said:

"It is with no light appreciation of the honor you have done us and the nation I represent—no lack of knowledge of my own shortcomings—that I acknowledge your courtesy and hospitality throughout our visit to the City of New York. I cannot hope to meet the obligation or to find words fitting the occasion. I can only hope that as time goes on other opportunities may come to me and to my countrymen to demonstrate our appreciation in some small degree. Let me assure you that our door is open, and while we cannot offer you opportunity equal to this, the latch string hangs outside always for the man from New York and the men from America."

"The door is always open; it has always been open; it always must remain open; not only to the guest, but to the representative of these vast commercial interests represented so well in this great gathering of kings of commerce."

"In spite of all the effort to make you believe that Japan as she grew strong was always trying to close the door, I tell you that there never has been an hour when our common sense or our sense of our own responsibility failed us. Why close our door in violation of our pledges, or endeavor to close our neighbor's door, when we are in honor bound to protect it?"

"The opportunity for you to trade in Japan or China has never been an equal opportunity in its literal sense. As you went far afield and brought us knowledge of the West, taught us how to grow and how to trade, so we, as we gained wisdom, knowledge and strength, went into other fields to trade and to learn. We went to China, where the door was open to us as to you, and we have always realized that there nature gave us an advantage. There was no need—there is no need—to close the door on you, because we welcome your fair and honest competition in the markets everywhere. We are trading there where we have a natural advantage, and where, unless we are very stupid or very inactive, we are bound to succeed, and we are trading here where your advantage is equally and naturally as great."

"I am persuaded that the grumblings and the whisperings about a door closed in China by the Japanese against America did not come from the broad and generous heart of the enterprising American in New York or elsewhere, but is the result of ten years of an enemy's effort to create prejudice and distrust. Gentlemen, I assure you that a closed door in China has never been and never will be the policy of my government. The door is open, the field is there. We welcome co-operation and competition, all tending to the betterment of the equal opportunity."

"But this propaganda of ill will has by no means stopped with the persistent cry of 'closed door.' Much has been written about Japan's policy toward China as being one that sought only the aggrandizement of Japan and the confusion, disruption or oppression of our neighbor. Here again let me reassure you. The policy of Japan with regard to China has always been the same. We want good government, which means peace, security and development of opportunity in China. The slightest disturbance in China immediately reacts upon Japan. Our trade there is large and increasing; it is valuable to us, and China is our friendly neighbor—with vast and increasing potentialities for trade."

"Circumstances for which we were in no sense responsible gave us certain rights on Chinese territory, but at no time in the past and at no time in the future do we or will we seek to take territory from China or to despoil China of her rights. We wish to be and to always continue to be the sincere friend and helper of our neighbor, for we are more interested than anyone else except China in good government there, only we must at all times, for self-protection, prevent other nations from doing what we have no right to do."

"We will not only not seek to assail the integrity or the sovereignty of China, but will eventually be prepared to defend and maintain the same integrity and independence of China

against any aggressor. For we know that our own landmarks would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference in China."

"For many years our common enemy has been the worst enemy of China. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe China has been a hotbed of German intrigue, and in all of this China has perhaps been the greatest sufferer. I cannot give you the positive proofs about the German in the Far East as you have had them placed before you by the alert authorities in Washington, but I can give you as my conviction that the German in China is responsible for most of the unfortunate occurrences and the malicious widespread misinformation scattered throughout the world for the purpose of impairing the relations of the countries concerned in China and securing the downfall of China to Germany's advantage."

"When Japan or America appeared to make progress in China we always have had sinister rumor of oppression or the false suggestion of a policy directed against the integrity of that country; boycotts which have cost you first of all and then us ill-spared millions; revolution, disturbances and civil war, have prevented a development from which China, first of all, and her honest friends might profit."

"The Pacific Ocean is our common highway. These are guarded, and the highway has been swept by our ships of the pirates of the seas, so that our countries' trade may continue and our intercourse be uninterrupted. We guard the Pacific Ocean together with our ships, but more than this and better than the ships or the men or the guns, is the assurance of the notes exchanged between your Secretary of State, Elihu Root, and our Ambassador to Tokyo, in 1905, in which it was mutually agreed and formally resolved to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in the region of the Pacific Ocean. Gentlemen, Japan is satisfied with this. Are you? If so, there is no Pacific Ocean question between us. We will cooperate. We will help and we will hold, each of us, what is guaranteed under that agreement."

Mayor Mitchell, in closing his speech, touched upon the alliance of the two nations in the present world struggle.

"Today Japan and the United States are more than friends," he said. "They are allies in the mightiest struggle the world has ever known—the death grapple of democracy with the forces of autocratic conquest. In that struggle we are federated by the bond of like ideals, by a common purpose and by a democracy that lies deeper than forms of government and finds its essence in a devotion to liberty and justice, to equality, to fair dealing, to the principles of humanity, and which bows to the dictates of a national conscience guided by the great principles of right and wrong."

"Gentlemen, what we have begun we must carry to a victorious conclusion. Japan is pledged to make no separate peace. It needs no pledge, for the honor of Japan is sufficient guarantee. America is likewise pledged, not by treaty, but by the highest principles that govern the acts of men, by honor, by her ideals, by the dictates of her conscience."

"Shall we discharge this high duty that is laid upon us? Gentlemen of Japan, we pledge you our unyielding effort. We know we may rely on yours."

Japan's Course Praised

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"One of the most important official announcements ever made in regard to the relations between Japan and the United States," was how former President William H. Taft described Viscount Ishii's pledge that Japan will hold the door open to China.

Judge Taft so expressed himself in a telegram to the United Press sent from New Haven. He took occasion also to emphasize the fact that Japan had been scrupulously careful throughout her relations with the United States to observe every detail of gentlemen's agreements and her treaties, as making the Japanese commissioner's pledge all the more significant.

"The statement," Judge Taft telegraphed, "should relieve the hypersensitive alarm over the purposes of Japan in the Far East. It manifested a spirit of friendship to the United States and a pledge to maintain and preserve China from spoliation which was most assuring."

It should be said with respect to the course that Japan had pursued toward the United States, that her statesmen have been most careful to observe every obligation entered into with us by that power. Japan has kept her original gentleman's agreement made with the United States in 1906 and renewed in 1911, at the time of the new treaty between the United States and Japan—and has kept it like a gentleman. The speech of the Viscount was most reassuring as to the permanent maintenance of the friendship between our two countries."

Judge Taft added that he had been "familiar with the relations with Japan for a good many years" in declaring the Ishii announcement most important.

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REPEATED RAIDS
ON LONDON ARE
WITHOUT EFFECT

Plays Continue at Theaters Although Roar of Antiaircraft Guns Makes Hearing Difficult

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Saturday night and last night, London was again visited by hostile aeroplanes, the attack commencing on the latter occasion at about the time when most church services were drawing to a close. A feature of both nights was again the comparatively small amount of damage as a result of the visitation, and the feeling of greater security which the population in general seemed to entertain. There is greater confidence in the effectiveness of London's air defenses, the increasing efficiency of which is becoming more and more apparent.

It has been a most noticeable factor that despite the number of attackers, amounting on each occasion to in the neighborhood of 20 machines, the greatest number which have been reported to have broken through the defenses is four or five machines, so that temporarily, at any rate, and in some measure it may be said a partial remedy has been found.

It is reported unofficially that three German aeroplanes, of the fleet which raided London on Sunday night, were brought down by the British defenders.

While there was a bright moon, there also was a slight mist and the raiders were invisible to persons in the streets, but from the sounds of the antiaircraft guns in action the indications were that the raiders were moving over various quarters of London.

Field Marshal Lord French reports that two groups of enemy machines, followed by others flying singly, crossed the Kent and Essex coasts between 6:40 and 8 o'clock Sunday night. They came toward London. About 10 penetrated the outer defenses, but only four or five got through to London itself.

Bombs were dropped in Kent, Essex and London. The official statement says that 11 persons were killed and 82 injured in the German air raid over London, on Saturday night. The material damage was not great.

Four groups of German aeroplanes attempted to attack London in the course of Saturday night's raid, but most of the machines were driven off. Bombs were dropped in the northeastern and southeastern districts of London and at various places in Kent and Essex. A simultaneous attack was made upon London by three groups of raiders. Each of these groups, which approached from different directions, was broken up by antiaircraft gunfire, and only two, or at the most three, machines penetrated the defenses.

A fourth group of enemy machines

which attempted to approach London later was driven off, none of the raiders penetrating the outer defenses of the capital.

While the air raid was at its height a large convoy of wounded from the west front arrived at the London terminal and were transferred to ambulances with the customary calm and celerity. There was no sign of panic at any of the West End theaters, although the roar of guns almost drowned the voices of the actors. When the play was concluded in one theater, not a single spectator had left his seat, and the audience continued to cheer the players. The promenade concert was given as usual at Great Queen's Hall, but when the program was finished, a thousand people refused to leave and one instrumentalist at the piano played dance music for more than an hour. Almost immediately hundreds of people began to dance in the promenade and did not cease until the "clear signal" indicating that the raid was over, was given, when they gave three cheers.

Two Gotha machines were brought down with no British casualties, civilian or otherwise, in the air raid of Friday night. The official communiqué says, "One enemy aeroplane is reported to have been shot down in the Thames estuary and a second off the coast." As to casualties it says, "Bombs were dropped in Kent, Essex and Suffolk, but no casualties and only insignificant damage has been reported up to the present." Twenty aeroplanes participated and repeated attacks were made on London, but in no case did the raiders penetrate the outer defenses.

An official statement issued Sunday on aerial operations in Flanders says: "On Saturday the weather was unfavorable for aerial work. A number of valuable photographs were taken, however, and observations carried out for the artillery."

Bombing of the enemy's airdromes, billets, dumps and railways continued vigorously by day and night. The Gotha airdrome was the chief target and a large fire was caused there. One of the enemy's balloon sheds was also set on fire and destroyed by a naval pilot.

"The enemy's fighting machines were not very active yesterday. There were comparatively few combats. One German machine was brought down. Two of ours are missing."

The Admiralty has issued a report on the bombing raids Thursday night on the lock gates at Zeebrugge, St. Denis western airdrome, the Gotha airdrome, and the Houthave airdrome. Bomb dropping at Zeebrugge appeared good while at Houthave, bombs fell among the hangars and huts on the southwest side of the airdrome. Seven tons of explosives were dropped and all the British machines returned safely.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday, via London)—The following official announcement was given out here today:

"Our aviators attacked docks and warehouses in London, as well as Ramsgate, Sheerness and Margate. The effect of the bombs was recogniz-

able from conflagrations caused. Our airplanes returned undamaged."

Beirut Harbor Attacked
LONDON, England (Monday)—A British official statement issued on Saturday night on aerial operations, says:

Naval aircraft made a bombing raid on Thursday on storehouses, etc., on the southwestern side of Beirut Harbor (Syria). Many direct hits were observed and fires were started. All our machines returned safely. The storehouses on the mole were afterwards shelled by a cruiser and set afire.

Stuttgart Bombed by French
PARIS, France (Monday)—French airmen successfully bombed the German city of Stuttgart, it was officially announced today.

FRANCE TO ABOLISH
HER MEATLESS DAYS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Clemenceau, Minister of Commerce, has signed a decree commencing all shipping under French control, whether in French, allied or neutral merchant fleets. The decree supplements that of July 17, 1917.

Regarding the food question, M. Long, Minister of Supplies, announces in the Chamber of Deputies, that a single purchase committee would be formed by the French Government in conjunction with Great Britain, America and Italy.

M. Long also announced that the program of two meatless days a week will be abandoned Oct. 15, as the economy resulting therefrom has been insignificant. Bread cards will be instituted.

Outlining his program M. Long expressed the belief that importations of wheat to the amount of 40,000,000 quintals would suffice, instead of 68,000,000 quintals, which it had been thought would be required. He said his department intended to reduce the sugar ration from 750 grams to 500. The bread cards, the Minister said, would be employed as an aid in deciding the amount of breadstuffs necessary. His aim, he explained, was to give a better quality and a diminished quantity. The food allowance for the middle class inhabitants of Berlin last July was given by M. Long as: Bread, 228 grams daily; potatoes, 128; meat, 71; sugar, 73; fats and butter, 11; eggs, three weekly.

The Senate has passed the appropriation bill for the fourth quarter with slight modifications after which the Chamber of Deputies concurred by a vote of 465 to 5 in the amendments made by the upper house.

NEW HAVEN ROAD MEETING.

The annual meeting of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. will be held October 24 at New Haven, Conn., at noon and at 3 P. M. on the same day a special meeting will be held, to act upon the issue of \$45,000,000, 7 per cent, cumulative preferred stock.

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AYER PREPARES FOR NEW QUOTA

Men From All Over New England to Begin to Arrive on Wednesday and Arrangements Are Completed for Reception

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Arrangements are completed for the reception of the next contingent of selected men of the 40 per cent quota who will begin to arrive here on Wednesday, and who will be distributed in the same manner as the previous quota. Maj. J. M. Wainwright, chief of staff, has this work in charge. On Wednesday the entire quota of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island will arrive; Connecticut will follow on Thursday, and Massachusetts on Friday. New York men will arrive on Saturday.

The last 15 per cent will come on Oct. 17, and will complete the quota of 43,999 men called from the Northeastern district for the first army.

Major-General Hodges, camp commander, today issued a memorandum prohibiting further sale at the cantonment of certain soft drinks and near-beer. The order goes into effect at once and was communicated to regimental headquarters.

The Y. M. C. A. has now completed the nine units of its activities here at camp. The last building was completed today and is to be opened tonight for the first time. Three Y. M. C. A. secretaries who have been on duty here last Friday for France, where 200 field secretaries already are installed with General Pershing's expedition.

Fifty of the recruits were today transferred to Camp Curtis Guild, the artillery camp at Hoxford, Mass. They were members of the depot brigade.

Six schools for recruits of the mounted service have been established at the cantonment, including schools for stable sergeants, shoers, cobblers and saddlers, and for instructing officers in riding. Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Redford of the three hundred and first field artillery is director of this school, and is assisted by Maj. F. B. Edwards and a corps of officers.

The three hundred and third heavy field artillery, composed of men from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, has the honor of establishing the first regimental band at the cantonment. Twenty-six men have enrolled and are practicing daily. There are two vacancies yet to be filled. Wallace A. Modjeski of Scranton, Pa., is bandmaster.

Fred Beckworth, who has been Mayor of Dover, N. H., is a member of the three hundred and third artillery, and declares being a "soldier of freedom" a greater honor than running a city. This same regiment has set up its own job printing outfit and issues all of its regimental orders in up-to-date form. The outfit is the property of Nicholas Fisher, a drafted man, who was engaged in the printing business at Concord, N. H.

Work on the auditorium where plays are to be given and motion pictures shown is progressing and dedication is set for Oct. 5 and 7.

Every soldier in the camp answered to his name at the first pay muster of selected troops yesterday, the duty of making up the pay roll occupying the attention of the officers from early morning until evening.

Each captain lined his command up in front of the company barracks, and as soon as the roll had been read, the men were dismissed, and several leaves were granted. The lists were then forwarded to Captain Fleming, disbursing officer of the camp quarter-master's department. The paymaster is expected to arrive at the cantonment about Oct. 5, and at that time more than 20,000 soldiers will receive their first pay from the Government.

From an early hour, crowds of visitors began to pour into the camp, the automobile contingent being so heavy that 15 traffic officers were kept on duty at the main gate. Parking spaces were quickly taken up and it was estimated that more than 10,000 automobiles visited Camp Devens during the day. The visitors numbered many thousands, and most of them came bearing bundles of good things for the soldiers.

Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge, Mass., was among the visitors, and he brought baskets of peaches for all the Cambridge men. Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges was asked by Mayor Rockwood if it could be arranged for the Cambridge men to return to their home city on Thursday evening to be the guests at a dinner. Major-General Hodges said it would be inadvisable.

Another visitor was Mayor Alfred S. Hall of Revere, Mass., who was accompanied by eight members of the city council. They proceeded to the headquarters of Battery C, 301st Field Artillery, where the Revere men are located, and presented each with a silver signet ring, stamped with the city seal of Revere.

The 301st Field Artillery has completed its band, it being the first outfit to boast a finished organization of musicians. It has 10 pieces, and played for the first time at retreat.

Mrs. C. D. Voorhis of Brookline, secretary of the Special Aid Society, and Mrs. William L. Jackson of Boston, were in charge of the Major Willard House yesterday, many commissioned officers and their families being entertained.

Several requests are now on file at division headquarters for special leave for soldiers to return to their home cities and towns for celebrations. Among those to be acted upon are requests from Arlington, Lynn, and Manchester, Mass.

Maj.-Gen. Ames at Framingham. FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the state forces, was a visitor here yesterday,

reviewing the thirteenth regiment after an hour or two during the afternoon had been devoted to battalion work. Major-General Ames was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. John J. Sullivan, commanding a brigade of the state guard, and these members of his staff: Maj. M. J. Splane, Maj. Samuel E. H. Wolcott and Maj. Stephen V. H. Crosby; Col. Charles Pratt of the fourteenth regiment of state guard was also present.

Music was furnished by the fifth regiment band, and during the formation the field officers of the regiment were mounted. The Southboro (Mass.) company was detached to receive the colors, and escort them to the line.

Boston Reception

Selected Men to Leave for Ayer Friday Honored at Armory

Impressive ceremonies marked the reception tendered Boston's selected men who are leaving for Ayer next Friday, and which were attended by several thousand people at the Commonwealth Armory yesterday afternoon. Owing to the fact that only the lists in two divisions had been certified and published, leaving the other 23 divisions in Boston without representation, because nobody knew who had been certified by the boards, only 22 selected men were present, yet the exercises were full of enthusiasm, and there were several eloquent addresses.

Details of Grand Army and Spanish War Veterans as well as a company of sailors from the navy yard were present and music was furnished by the navy band and coast artillery bands.

The speakers and guests occupied seats in the center of the east gallery, and included Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor James M. Curley, Adj.-Gen. Jesse Stevens, Col. J. Payson Bradley and Adj.-Gen. Philip Nordell of the Grand Army.

Mayor Curley presided, and in his address traced the entrance of America into the war, saying that the country will do its part by those who are left behind by the soldiers.

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge conveyed the regrets of Governor McCall who was unable to be present, and said that he wanted the men who wear the uniform of the United States to so act under all circumstances as to reflect credit upon the State and nation.

Adjutant-General Nordell gave a brief address in the name of the Civil War veterans, saying: "We can only assure you that when you go into the conflict we will stand behind you with all our resources and power."

Colonel Bradley led the Grand Army men in giving three cheers to the men of the new army, which were followed by selections by a quartet, the numbers being of a patriotic nature.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the selected men leaving the armory with a battalion of naval reserves acting as escorts.

Fund for Field Artillery

The fund being raised for the one hundred and first field artillery regiment is slowly being accumulated, and Charles B. Wiggins, treasurer, at 28 State Street, announces that subscriptions to date aggregate \$17,516.

A number of subscriptions have been made to the special aid fund of which Mrs. Mary L. Murdoch, 142 Berkeley Street, is treasurer. Subscriptions now amount to \$4256, and more donations have been promised.

Harvard Service Buttons

Service buttons will be distributed among Harvard students this week to speed the campaign being made to secure 1000 members for the Harvard regiment and already 750 men have been enrolled.

Every man who joins the regiment will be given one of these honor buttons which will be worn on the coat lapel as a mark of distinction.

The companies of the regiment will not be brought to the war strength, for by operating the organization on a skeleton basis, it will be possible to give a greater number of men an opportunity to have temporary commands.

Reception to Officers

United States Navy Officers and those who helped in the campaign for an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Charlestown, where the cornerstone was laid last Saturday, will be tendered a reception on the receiving "ship" Commonwealth Pier, next Wednesday.

MORGAN MEMORIAL

Eight non-staff workers of the Morgan Memorial, including three clergymen who have become connected recently with the institution, will be given receptions Wednesday and Thursday nights by the members of the Morgan Memorial parish. The adults' reception will be Wednesday night and the children's reception Thursday night. The receptions will mark formally the transfer by the Old South Church to the Morgan Memorial of its Hope Chapel work. The Rev. Harry O. Martin, the Hope Chapel minister, has assumed charge of the Morgan Memorial children's work. The Rev. Willard I. Shattuck of Cleveland, O., began his service with the Morgan Memorial yesterday as associate pastor. The Rev. A. G. Young has been made supervisor of the several Morgan Memorial stores; Daniel McFarland, supervisor of industries; Miss Ruth Helms, assistant in children's work; R. G. Fraleigh, director of music of the children's church; W. C. Pixler, supervisor of religious education, and Miss Mary Pearson, deaconess.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania has begun its fall term. This is the two hundred and seventy-seventh year of the institution. While the enrollment of freshmen was about up to the average, a noticeable falling off was apparent in the higher classes, as Pennsylvania has sent about 2500 students into the army and navy.

ousting ASKED FOR SENATORS

Steps to Expel La Follette, Stone, Gronna and Others, Asked in Petitions—Action Taken Throughout Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent exposures of attempts by representatives of the German Government to influence members of Congress toward a political viewpoint favorable to Germany and Germany's plans, which have been revealed by State Department officials as directed towards the disintegration of this country by playing upon public sentiment through the circulation of false propaganda, have not only taken a firm hold in the minds of Congressmen and Senators but have also taken deep root in public sentiment. To such an extent is this the case that petitions, letters and telegrams are pouring into Washington each day from all sections of the country demanding that the matter be thoroughly investigated.

More than this, recent utterances by Senators La Follette and Gronna and Representatives Mason and Britton of Illinois, have stirred up a fervor of indignation among the patriotic elements of the country. Recently the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, in a lengthy petition to Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, demanded that steps be taken to expel Senator La Follette because of his alleged unpatriotic utterances at the recent meeting in St. Paul.

This resolution has been filed with the Senate committee on privileges and elections. Today Senators Calder and Wadsworth of New York, received a petition from Tompkins County, New York, demanding that both Senators La Follette and Gronna be expelled from the Senate. The petition brands both men, but particularly La Follette, as disseminators and preachers of sedition and pro-Germanism, and charges them with deliberately and maliciously delaying and endeavoring to blockade legislation designed to enable us to vigorously prosecute the war.

The petition further states that recent unpatriotic utterances by Senator La Follette have tended to cause further disaffection among already dissatisfied elements, and have served only to make more tenacious the efforts of malcontents throughout the country who are trying to hinder the prosecution of the war. The assertion is made that the work of the American armies at the front is neutralized by such disloyal tactics on the part of American statesmen, which conduct "is reprehensible" and, according to the sentiment of the signers of the petition, deserving of Senator La Follette's expulsion from the Senate.

Vice-President Marshall has received several letters and petitions today urging that widespread charges of treason against La Follette, Gronna, Stone and Representatives Mason, Baer and Britten be made the subject of a thorough investigation.

With regard to the petitions urging that Senator La Follette be ousted, it is felt by many that even if they lie in committee, no action being taken at present, Senator La Follette will scarcely repeat the conduct which prompted the drawing up of the resolution and the presentation of petitions urging that he be expelled from the Senate, for if he again delivers a speech so questionable as to be scrutinized for days in order to ascertain whether it contains matter sufficiently treasonable to cause his apprehension by the law, in all likelihood the resolution will be taken up and voted upon, with the result that he will deliver a third such speech as a private citizen and not as a United States Senator.

Speech Brands League

Loyalists of Northwest Appraise Farmers Nonpartisan Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Out of the "high cost of living conference" conducted here under the leadership of the Farmers Nonpartisan League, two facts stand forth—that the loyalty or disloyalty of the leaders of the league, a matter of controversy for months past, is pretty well established, and that the league officers are somewhat regretful that they asked Senator Robert M. La Follette to appear and deliver the headliner address of the meeting, inasmuch as his anti-war utterances have put the league, along with the Senator, in the position of opposing the Government in the prosecution of the war. Seeing the impression created, and hearing angry utterances of loyal St. Paul and northwest people who have demanded La Follette's arrest on a charge of sedition, A. C. Townley, president of the league, has issued a statement saying that the position of the league is to be found in Mr. Townley's own keynote address, delivered on the opening day of the convention, leaving the inference that the league does not back up La Follette in his assertions that the United States had no real grievance against Germany, and only its "technical" rights were violated by sinkings of steamers at sea.

Because they were misled as to the nature of the gathering, officials of the St. Paul association have declined to bear half the expense of rental of the Auditorium for the conference. They had been told by Mr. Townley that none but loyal utterances would be allowed at the meetings, and they agreed, if this pledge were kept, to pay half the rental charges. They have decided the meeting was not a loyal one.

E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, has taken

prompt action to put a quietus on the effort of the nonpartisan league to unite labor union men with the league for the carrying of elections in Minnesota and elsewhere.

There is one sure way for organized labor to destroy itself, and that is to join a disloyal and un-American movement," Mr. Hall said in a public statement to the press. "There is no question but that the nonpartisan league at its meeting in St. Paul, made broad overtures to union labor for affiliation. It is true the league is endeavoring to combine the farmer and the laboring man."

"It will never succeed, because 75 per cent of the union men in Minnesota are so loyal that if it comes to joining an un-American movement or quitting the labor union, they would leave the union and cling fast to their Americanism. There one sees the terrible menace to the organized labor movement of such bait as the nonpartisan league is holding out. To accept its overture would mean signing the end of the labor organization."

Governors Asked to Act

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an open letter to governors of the United States, made public here on Sunday, the executive committee of the American Defense Society urged that "steps should be taken at once to rid the United States Senate of those men who, by their seditious utterances are giving aid and comfort to Germany."

"The public remarks and the votes of Senators Stone, Reed, La Follette, Gore, Gronna, Vardaman and Hardwick," the letter stated, "clearly show their willful obstruction, seditious, if not indeed treasonable tactics."

DECREASE SHOWN IN SHIPS ENTERING PORT OF BOSTON

Statistics for September Record Arrival of 74 Vessels Compared With 96 Last Year

Port statistics for the month of September, compiled today, show a continued falling off in the number of vessels to enter this port from overseas countries, when compared to the previous year. Transatlantic passenger traffic has practically ceased. The figures show 74 vessels reaching Boston during September from other than United States ports, of which 60 were steamers, and 14 schooners. This total was divided by nationalities as follows: British registry 41, American 19, Norwegian nine, and Danish five.

The total number of arrivals in September, 1916, were 96, including 72 steamers, 21 schooners, tugboats and one barge. Of this total, 70 were British vessels, 20 American, three Norwegian, two Danish and one Japanese.

Practically no passengers entered the port during the month just closed, excepting from the tropics, and the American hostlers returning from caring for the horses sent abroad. The figures show 22 saloon, and one cabin passengers, 218 hostlers and one stowaway arriving, a total of 242. During September, 1916, there were 34 saloon, 243 cabin, 1657 stowaways, 10 stowaways and 156 hostlers, a total of 2100.

Frank W. Quinn, chief statistician of the local office of the United States Immigration station, said today that the low number of passengers in September was due mainly to the absence of the usual arrival or arrivals from Italy. He said that the larger total of September, last year, was due mainly to steamers from the Mediterranean.

BOSTON LIBRARY FUND STILL OPEN

Solicitation of subscriptions to the fund for establishing and maintaining war libraries is to continue for a few days in Boston, in the belief that the \$50,000 needed from the city for this purpose can be raised. Saturday night, at the close of "war library week," the total of subscriptions was nearly \$37,000, with a number of promised contributions yet to be received. With this prospect, those in charge of the raising of the fund in Boston say, there is no doubt of obtaining the city's quota.

According to William F. Kenney, chairman of the Boston War Library Council, Boston leads the cities of the country up to the present time, in subscriptions, taking into account the relative per capita allotment made by the American Library Association, which seeks \$1,000,000 from the whole of the United States. "Boston," said Mr. Kenney, "has lived up to its reputation for generosity and patriotism."

"The entire amount of \$50,000 is in sight. Considering the brief time that was allowed to raise the allotment, the results have been remarkable. Many persons who are out of town have signified their intention of contributing."

Those who contribute by check are asked to send their checks to William A. Gaston, treasurer, Shawmut National Bank. The New England Division headquarters of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, which is raising the fund, are in the Boston Public Library, the division director being Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Public Library. The fund is to be used to provide libraries for soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy, at home and abroad.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE URGED. Providence, R. I.—"If you are standing against woman suffrage you are standing with the greatest corrupting power in the country, the liquor dealers," said Mrs. Linnie Carl of Portland, Ore., addressing the congregation in Hope Church, last night. She alleged that at a certain election the ballot boxes had been flooded with votes opposing woman suffrage before the polls had opened.

CHICAGO I. W. W. QUIETED BY RAID

Government's Investigation Reveals Wide Activity of Disloyalists, Embracing Sabotage, Arson and Sedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The wholesale raids last Friday and Saturday on Chicago headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World made that gathering place comparatively still yesterday, in marked contrast to the hum of talk and activities of those undisturbed Sabbaths of recent months while federal operatives were watching the place but biding their time. Flying visits were paid the quarters by both federal and state officers on Sunday afternoon, but only small clusters of seedy individuals were found. These were questioned.

The operatives heard from one group which was found in the hall and questioned individually that the government raid had caused an underground tip to stop further big gatherings in the I. W. W. hall, 1001 West Madison Street, but that the members are expected hereafter to visit the quarters singly, bringing whatever friends are willing to contribute to the I. W. W. funds. Every member is expected to give as much as possible, but, according to the operatives' informant, in the 24 hours since the call for such contributions the total taken in was only \$175.

In one group which spoke freely a young man interrupted the interviewers to boast, "We've raised \$500,000 already to fight your Government and you haven't begun to stop us." This fellow was held for further questioning.

The astonishingly wide scope of the activities of the I. W. W. directed against this nation in its prosecution of the war is indicated by the Government in making public charges against the organization. No less than 10,000 distinct crimes are alleged to have been discovered. Arrests continued on Saturday and Sunday, a number of important figures in the movement being brought to book.

An incident with important bearings was reported from Bemidji, Minn., where Jess Dunning, former secretary of the I. W. W. local there, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for sabotage. The Government's revelations show that the I. W. W. made extensive use of sabotage in hampering United States war plans.

The list of overt acts which the Government catalogues against the I. W. W. is long. First it is charged that disloyalists launched a concerted at-

tempt to make useless the entire appropriation by Congress in 1916 and 1917 for fortifications and munitions by destroying materials and bringing about labor troubles; then that the I. W. W. interfered with work of coal companies having contracts with the Government to supply fuel for battleships and munition factories; that they hampered the manufacture of torpedoes; that they planned and carried out interference with the manufacture of clothing for the army and navy; the same with manufacture of hospital and medical supplies; endeavored to prevent registration under the draft law, and succeeded in preventing the carrying out of orders; interfered with lumber felled in forests for manufacture of government supplies, likewise with lumber for airships and cantonments and camps; endeavored to create among those registered a feeling of disloyalty to the Government; interfered with production of oil fields supplying oil-burning warships and railroads; put phosphorus on grain, destroyed wheat fields, and in addition printed seditious articles in Solidarity, their Chicago publication, and in 15 foreign language I. W. W. papers, besides distributing a vicious book on sabotage by Emil Pouget.

I. W. W. Leaders Arrested

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four I. W. W. leaders in the East have been arrested here on warrants issued in Chicago under the blanket indictment found against 166 members of the organization. They are Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Arturo Giovannitti and John Baldausa.

They are being held in \$10,000 bail each by United States Commissioner Hitchcock, pending arrival of indictment papers from Chicago. The prisoners will be arraigned Thursday afternoon.

Miss Flynn played a prominent part in the Paterson silk mill strike in 1914, while Tresca was conspicuous in the recent Mesabe iron ore strike in Minnesota and also played a leading part in the Paterson strike. Giovannitti was one of the leaders in the famous textile mill strike at Lawrence, Mass. Baldausa has been comparatively inconspicuous in the past.

KANSAS PECAN CROP PROFITABLE ONE

TOPEKA, Kan.—Farmers throughout the section adjacent to Kansas City, says a dispatch to the Capital, have decided that the raising of pecans is one of the surest ways of adding to their incomes. It is a poor year when this vicinity does not produce a good crop of pecans. This year the trees along the river bottoms are loaded with nuts, and hundreds of bushels will be shipped this fall.

Many farmers intend going into the pecan business by setting out groves. The trees will be trimmed and cared for the same as fruit trees.

RAIL TRAFFIC GREATLY AIDED

Cooperation of Travelers and Shippers Has Released Cars and Locomotives for Service at Critical Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports just compiled for the Railroads' War Board indicate that the traveling public in general, and the shippers in particular, are giving the finest kind of cooperation to the railroads in the handling of the increased traffic that the war has produced. What this cooperation means may be gleaned from these facts:

Since May 1, the railroads, aided by the loyalty and understanding of the public, have been able to reduce their passenger service by approximately 25-000,000 miles. This has released thousands of train crews and locomotives for use in the freight service and cleared thousands of miles of track, thereby facilitating the movement of coal, food products and supplies needed by the Government.

In addition to the foregoing saving of equipment and trackage, the shippers, big and small, have rallied so splendidly to the slogan "Make one car do the work of two," that a saving of close to half a million freight cars has been accomplished. This saving of freight cars has enabled the railroads to move approximately 25 per cent more freight since war was declared than during the same period last year.

Intensive loading and a general increase in the size of the "trade units" used by the various industries has rendered possible the saving of car space. Cotton, for instance, which was formerly moved in units of 50 bales, now moves only in units of 65 and 75. As there are 18,000,000 bales to be moved by rail each season, the increase in the trade unit in this one commodity alone has produced a saving of anywhere from 83,000 to 125,000 cars.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES

Services in nearly all the Jewish temples and synagogues last night were in celebration of Succoth, the feast of tabernacles, which will be observed for eight days. Only the first and last two days are observed in the houses of worship, the other days being celebrated in booths, many of which have been erected in the areas and sheds of the homes in the West, North and South Ends, Roxbury and Dorchester.

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BIG INCREASES IN FOOD PRICES

Comparison of Figures of 1913
and the Present Time Show
Advances Ranging as High
as About 300 Per Cent

Since 1913 the prices of commodities have advanced until today, flour is almost three times as much, sugar is about twice as high, coal has nearly doubled its price, butter and eggs have increased almost 50 per cent and through the long list of commodities similar advances are revealed in a comparison of figures from price lists of 1913 and 1917, notwithstanding a reduction in many necessities since last winter when higher prices were recorded.

Prospects for lower prices are not bright, according to food officials, who point out that, through the operation of the food-fixing policy of the National Food Administration aided by the huge crops of the past summer, higher quotations can hardly be justified. During the last six months there have been many predictions of higher figures for the coming winter. Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, however, which show enormous increases in the corn crop, a large wheat crop and billions of pounds of meat and dairy products in cold storage seem to indicate an adequate supply of food providing a system of distribution is found.

Two phases of the food situation have developed from the entrance of the United States into the war. Before this the food problem gave little concern to the nation, but with the United States assuming the responsibility of feeding its allies, governmental regulation became necessary and the price-fixing policy of the food administration has resulted.

Out of the planning and legislating at Washington has emerged a food control board which, aided by state and municipal committees, is educating the public to an appreciation of unused food resources and to a more economical and wiser use of the staple articles. This education is expected to result in greatly increasing the export supply and help the nation to take its place as the chief food supplier of the world.

An astonishing situation was revealed in the enormous stocks of cold storage turkeys, chickens, beef, mutton, pork and lamb, as recorded by the United States Department of Agriculture. Those in touch with the markets trace the beginning of this movement to one year ago, when prices of poultry of all sorts started to advance to higher prices than ever before. When Thanksgiving arrived and dealers insisted on 40 and 45 cents a pound for turkey, various civic and consumers' leagues announced a "boycott" on poultry. The dealers were not dismayed, but placed a large quantity in storage to wait for a demand that would enable them to dispose of them at the original prices.

During the winter months and following the entrance of the United States into the war, the consumption of poultry diminished, according to dealers. This condition of the market continued until in mid-summer the poultry trade started a nation-wide campaign to increase the consumption of poultry. In this they were aided by a patriotic impulse of the people to eat chicken instead of the meats needed in the army. Prices failed to lower for the best grades, only the two and three pounders selling at reduced prices.

It is generally conceded that the poultry market is oversupplied and one dealer said today that dealers have been forced to sell their best chickens at 35 cents a pound instead of 40 and 45 cents recently charged, because the demand has been very light and the stocks large. In the case of meats the advance has been almost entirely in the retail prices, the wholesale prices advancing but little. Pork has reached unheard of heights with bacon more than double the 20 cents a pound charged in 1913.

Fish is in the eye of the nation with federal and state food officials urging its substitution for meat and the prices steadily advancing notwithstanding a large supply. Cod has doubled in price and mackerel has, generally, become more expensive.

Prospects of cheaper potatoes are brighter this year than last, although the crop in Maine is said to be under normal. Notwithstanding this the crops in other states have been larger, with Massachusetts producing nearly twice as many as in 1916. A total increase of 176,563,000 bushels in the United States is reported, the total output estimated at 462,000,000 bushels. The wholesale price of potatoes shows a fluctuation from 65 cents a bushel in 1913 to \$1.20 a bushel, wholesale, today.

Efforts to conserve the supply of wheat in the United States for use in the armed forces of the Allies in active service, has resulted in the saving of thousands of barrels of flour in the State of Massachusetts alone and the price has been reduced several dollars since the high point of \$16.50 a barrel, retail, last winter. At present the retail price of about \$13.52, shows an advance of more than twice the \$5.50 paid in 1913 for a barrel of flour. In 1914, the wholesale price of white flour advanced \$1.55 to \$6.45 a barrel, only to be lowered in 1915 by the enormous wheat crop, bringing the quotation to \$5.50 a barrel. In 1916, the trade commenced to feel the lack of overseas production of wheat so that the wholesale price in the fall of last year was about \$8.

During the winter the price of flour went up to \$15.50 and \$16 a barrel, with a reduction in the spring, and at the present time \$13.25 is about the highest price reported.

Confirming the announcement of several weeks ago by Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator,

that about Oct. 1, a drop in the price of sugar could be expected, one of the largest refineries in the country announced a drop of 5 cents per 1000 pounds. Although this does not affect the retail price, a reduction to 8 cents a pound is predicted by those in touch with the situation.

Retail sugar has advanced from 6 cents a pound in 1913 to 9½ cents generally today. The highest point was during last February when, in and around greater Boston, the price was at 13 to 15 cents a pound. Although decidedly a fluke in the market, it is pointed out that in some towns of Massachusetts, a price of 25 cents a pound was reported. In those towns an abnormal demand had been created by rumors that there was to be a sugar shortage. A few housewives, heedlessly, ordered 100-pound lots where formerly 10 pounds would do. Dealers claimed that they advanced the price to check buying.

Lard has shown an increase from 13½ cents per pound in 1913, wholesale, to 25½ cents per pound today. In 1914 the price was the same as 1913, but in the following year the wholesale quotation dropped to 10 cents a pound, only to advance to 16½ cents in 1916. Since the war started, and the price of feed advanced, farmers have depleted their herds of cows, so that today the prices of dairy products show an exceptional advance, butter increasing almost 50 per cent.

The price of milk remained practically stationary for many years until 1916 when a one cent advance was announced. The prices for milk vary with the quality but ordinary milk, termed grade A, which sold for 9 cents up to 1916, changed in October of that year to 10 cents. Since then the rise has been steady. In February a one-half cent increase was announced. April saw an 11 cent quotation posted, and in July 12 cents was the standard price.

Contrary to custom the retailers in Greater Boston did not advance their milk price unanimously on July 1, but, within ten days afterwards practically every distributor had announced an increase to 13 cents a quart. On September 1, another cent raise went into effect and a similar advance was scheduled for October 1, although the Massachusetts Food Administration procured a postponement until October 20.

Eggs and cheese have advanced so that the former are 29 cents per dozen higher than in 1913, and the latter has almost doubled in price. Bread has practically doubled, the 10-cent loaf of today being almost the same as that which sold for 5 cents in other days.

FREIGHT HANDLERS MAY SETTLE STRIKE

Settlement of the strike of some 500 freight handlers which went into effect this morning at the Charlestown docks of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the East Boston piers of the Boston & Albany Railroad, is expected this afternoon when the parties to the wage controversy will hold a conference with Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at the State House. Speedy adjustment is looked for in order to prevent any serious effect upon shipments from Boston to United States troops in France and to this country's allies.

Members of Dock Freight Handlers' Union 809 of Charlestown and 822 of East Boston, yesterday voted to quit work this morning at 7 o'clock following reports of their wage committees that the railroad officials and contractors had refused to grant their demands for increased wages and a shorter workday, which were presented to the officials of the railroads and the Boston Stevedore Company a few weeks ago.

The desired new wage agreement provides for \$2.00 a day for freight handlers now being paid \$2.75 a day; \$3.50 a day for clerks, now receiving \$3.12 a day; \$3 a day for grain shovellers in elevators, now getting \$2.75 a day; \$2.50 a day for watchmen, now receiving \$2.26 a day, and \$2.75 a day for yardmen, now receiving \$2.50 a day. An eight-hour day instead of the present day of nine hours, is also demanded.

ANTIQUES LEAVE ON TRIP TO PROVIDENCE

About 250 members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston left for Providence today, where their annual field day will be held including a trip to Newport. A dinner at the Pomham Club in Providence is to be held tonight and officials of Providence are to be present at the dinner tomorrow evening at the Narragansett Hotel. The company traveled in about 50 automobiles and will spend this afternoon in a sight-seeing tour of Providence.

Tomorrow will be spent in Newport, the party arriving there at 11:45 o'clock, according to the schedule. They will go first to Price's Neck lifesaving station, where there will be a drill by Capt. Chauncey Kenyon's crew. There will be a clambake in the dining hall at Newport Beach at 1 o'clock. During the afternoon there will be a drive about the city, followed by a drill in honor of the visitors at the Naval Training Station at 3 o'clock.

WAGE INCREASE TO BE TOPIC

Representatives of Coal Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union 68, conferred with Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today in regard to their request for wage increase of \$2 a week. The hearing was arranged for at the request of James J. Storrow, United States Fuel Administrator for New England. A meeting with the interested coal dealers has been called for next Wednesday by Mr. Endicott, and the drivers agreed not to strike in the meanwhile.

GERMANS TO BE SENT TO SOUTH

Men Interned at Gallups Island
for Several Months to Be
Transferred to Hot Springs,
N. C., Some Time This Week

The 278 interned German officers and seamen from the German boats seized by the United States Government at the post of Boston last April, and quartered at Gallups Island, are to be transferred this week to a large concentration camp at Hot Springs, N. C. It was announced today by Henry J. Skeffington, Commissioner of Immigration, at this port. No visitors will be allowed on the island tomorrow, owing to preparations to evacuate the island for the new location. The 20 civilian guards are to go South with the Germans, when it is expected that they will be relieved.

Roger O'Donnell, special immigrant inspector from Washington, has been designated by Alfred Hampton, director of interned German aliens, to have charge of the removal of the Germans. He is expected to arrive here tomorrow. Local officials understand that special trains have been arranged to take the Germans south.

It is expected that they will be ready to leave Boston Wednesday, and the island that has been their home for the past few months will again be exclusively the quarantine station.

While the Germans have been at Gallups Island, they have transformed it into a pretty spot. Flowers have been grown, gardens laid out, and summer houses built. A large tennis court was built. The Germans built little shops for tailors, barbers, and cobblers, the occupants being chosen from among the crews of the vessels.

During the summer the Germans have fished a great deal, and most of their catches have been smoked for use this winter, the men using specially constructed smokehouses to prepare the fish for keeping.

ALIEN STATION WORK MAY BEGIN

Efforts are being made to arrange an immediate start on the long talked of new United States immigration station at Boston, it was announced today by Henry J. Skeffington, local commissioner of immigration. Plans have been held up for the past three years by lack of an additional appropriation of \$100,000 to meet the lowest bid for the work.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, took the matter up with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, asking for revision of the plans for the new station so that work could begin at the earliest possible moment with the present appropriation.

A total of \$375,000 has been appropriated so far for the station, and out of this sum \$67,500 has been spent for the site. The additional \$100,000 was reported this year in the omnibus bill before Congress, but present efforts to make an actual start on the building indicate little hope of securing the additional sum, in the opinion of many federal officials.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS CONVENE

Representatives from all the New England locals of the International Union of Blacksmiths and Helpers are in Boston today for the opening session this morning of a five-day convention at the Quincy House. James W. Kline of Chicago, general president, is to preside at the meetings. The business includes the reading of reports from various standing committees and the discussion of resolutions concerning the war situation. A closing feature of the program is to be the annual dinner next Saturday evening at Washington Hall for all the delegates.

MITCHELL ACCEPTS NOMINATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell has today announced that he would run for reelection as an independent candidate. He told a crowd of 10,000 massed in front of the City Hall that he would be a candidate to "save the city from Murphy and Tammany Hall."

The Mayor said he neither sought nor wanted the nomination, but he felt that it was his duty to become a candidate.

Among those who spoke, urging him to run, were Charles E. Hughes, Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey. A letter from William H. Taft was read, urging Mr. Mitchell to accept.

MRS. DEWEY RESIGNS FROM NAVY LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. George Dewey, widow of the late Admiral of the Navy, has resigned from the honorary chairmanship of the comforts committee of the Navy League of the United States.

The letter of resignation was addressed to Mrs. James Carroll Prazier, chairman of the comforts committee, and read as follows: "Dear Madam—My earnest and sole desire in this war is to do everything in my power for the bluejackets, whose welfare was the first concern of my husband."

"I am convinced that the services I can render are along other lines. I write, therefore, to say that I cannot

longer serve as honorary chairman of the comforts committee of the Navy League of the United States.

"With high consideration, dear madam, I am
"Very truly,
"MILDRED McLEAN DEWEY."
(Mrs. George Dewey).

MILK PRICE RAISE TO BE COMBATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is stated that District Attorney Swann is going to proceed against milk producers and distributors who attempt to raise the price of milk. An investigation of the causes of the increases that went into effect today is to be started at once under the direction of Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. Mr. Swann has declared that he believes the producers may be guilty of a violation of the Donnelly Law, forbidding combinations in restraint of trade and the fixing of prices for a commodity in general use.

The Dairyman's League has sent out a circular letter, it is stated, urging its members to "stand fast."

"The consumer will be crushed in the fight between producer and distributor," Swann said, "unless something is done to extricate him. I understand the price of milk is to be advanced again November 1. The situation is very grave, and will become more so gradually until the seriousness is brought home to the public."

RADIO STATION NEAR HONOLULU OPENED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has announced the opening of the navy's highpower radio station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands. This is stated to be the most powerful radio station in the world, having been designed for direct communication with Washington and the Philippines. The first message from the Hawaiian station to Sayville was a report from the commandant, Pearl Harbor Naval Station, as follows:

"To Secretary of Navy, Washington. I have the honor to send you the first through message to Washington, D. C., from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, radio station, and report satisfactory progress in test of plant."

"The secretary replied as follows: 'To Pearl Harbor:'

"Express my gratification to the authorities of Hawaii on this momentous occasion wherein the first exchange of radio messages is made possible between Honolulu and the American coast of the United States; also my congratulations on the successful completion of the most powerful radio station in the world."

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

"This exchange of messages over a distance of approximately 5000 miles, is the world's record for long-distance exchange of communication by radio, and the tests indicate that the communication between Washington and the Philippines will easily be accomplished with but one relay through the Hawaiian station."

The Secretary's message was acknowledged exactly 33 minutes from the time the Hawaiian station commenced transmission to Sayville.

MOTION TO ADVANCE SHOE TRUST SUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company today filed in the Supreme Court a motion to advance the trust suit brought by the Government to dissolve the shoe machinery concern for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The case originated in the Federal Court in Massachusetts and the decision of the lower courts was adverse to the Government. Solicitor General Davis made no motion in opposition to the advance.

DONATION FOR BOXFORD CAMP

CAMP CURTIS GUILD, Boxford, Mass.—The camp has received a donation of 30 dozen sweaters from the National Red Cross Society, and now all the men here are supplied. A woman's organization in Cambridge, Mass., has forwarded sets of mufflers, wristers and helmets, and the men are being well looked after.

Maj. J. Alden Twachtman has been appointed fire marshal for the camp, and the battalion adjutants are to act as his assistants. Yesterday about a quarter of the men were away on 36-hour passes, that there was very little activity here, and not many visitors.

PASTOR ENTERS COLLEGE WORK

The Rev. J. Franklin Knotts, D. D., pastor of the Park Avenue M. E. Church, West Somerville, for the past four and one-half years, announced from his pulpit yesterday that he has accepted an administrative position at the American University in Washington, of which Bishop John W. Hamilton is chancellor. Dr. Knotts was a prime mover in the campaign here which resulted in the abolition of drugists' liquor licenses. He is at present a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Somerville.

SWINE RAISING INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi shows an increase of 4 per cent in the swine raising industry this year, according to the report of the national agricultural department. This was the largest increase shown by any of the states, and gives Mississippi a total of 1,697,000 hogs raised during the year just passed.

D. A. R. FALL MEETING

State officers of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their first fall meeting Tuesday afternoon at Colonial house, Newbury Street. A special invitation to be present at this opening meeting has been extended to members of the D. A. R. who may be visiting in this vicinity from other states.

BULGARIA AND HER WAR AIMS

Serbian Minister Replies to Statement by Minister Panarettoff
and Says His Presence in
America Is a Menace

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The presence in America of Bulgarian Minister Panarettoff is a menace, according to Serbian Minister Michailovitch, in a statement issued today. Replying to Mr. Panarettoff's recent exclusive interview, in which he declared that Bulgaria had joined the Teutons because the Kaiser made a better offer and that she was now ready for peace, Mr. Michailovitch today said the Allies should "consider this danger."

"That system of the enemies' officials in neutral and allied countries playing a role to please the sentiments of the country in which they are residing shows with how few scruples they are acting and with what confidence we should receive them," the Serbian declared. "The mere fact that they are able to do so is dangerous and I think it is time the Allies should consider this danger."

The Serb denounced Mr. Panarettoff's statement that Bulgaria would prefer fighting at the side of the Allies. "While the Bulgarian King, Government and Parliament constantly profess great friendship for the Central Powers, the official representative of Bulgaria states here that she had no particular love for the Central Powers," he declared.

"And this he dares to say in a country where there are now the representatives of the Allies who had been negotiating with the Bulgarian Government on concessions which Serbia would have to make and these proposals Bulgaria answered by a treacherous attack on Serbia at the moment when she was desperately defending her frontiers against the German and Austrian armies."

"The Bulgarian's statement that this country is now ready for peace, the Serbian Minister replied:

"Just like Germany, which declares she is ready for peace at a time when she is occupying several French departments, Belgium, Rumania and Poland. Bulgarian agents also declare that Bulgaria has achieved her war aims, having divided Serbia with Austria. This desire of our enemies is easily understood. It is not so, however, that this declaration will influence American public opinion which rose to fight and prevent the realization of these monstrous intentions."

In pointing out "a few misleading statements of the Bulgarian representative," M. Michailovitch added: "The entry of Bulgaria into the present war was not caused by any national aspirations. For more than a year during the war, Bulgaria has been neutral and did not mention any aspirations. When Germany and Austria assaulted Serbia in 1915, perhaps chiefly because of the danger from the Allied action in the Dardanelles, Bulgaria entered the war as Germany's agent with two aims—the destruction of Serbia and the preventing of Russia to settle down at Constantinople. The whole Bulgarian press clearly and openly stated it."

EARLY BUYING OF VEGETABLES FOR STORING IS URGED

Housewives are urged to purchase their vegetables for storing at once, in today's bulletin from the United States Bureau of Markets in Boston, which says the supply is abundant. The bulletin reads:

"Beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips are being sold in quantity on the local farmers' markets. Prices are reasonable and the time is at hand for the housewife to begin storing for her winter. They are plentiful now and fresh from the ground. It is evident that prices are lower than they will be in the winter time, after expense of handling and storage are paid."

Over 1000 bushels of spinach were sold on the market this morning, of good quality and bringing farmers an average of 50 to 60 cents per bushel. About 2500 bushels of ripe tomatoes were sold, and farmers report that the large supplies of tomatoes will soon be over. Good tomatoes brought a range of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel of about 56 pounds, with strictly fancy stone variety bringing higher prices.

Last winter when cabbage sold for 15 to 20 cents a pound at retail, people considered it the dish for a king. Now you can buy cabbage as low as 2 cents a pound retail. Quantities of cabbage may be pickled and made into sauerkraut right now at very slight expense. Farmers delivered over 1000 bushels on the market this morning, and are receiving ½ cent per pound in barrel lots.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers:

Apples No. 1, 2555 bu (32 qts), \$1.25 @2.25, retail, 10¢ @15¢ qt; beans, green, 190 bu (32 qts), \$1.50 @2.50, retail, 10¢ qt; beans, wax, 45c bu (32 qts), \$2 @2.50, retail, 10¢ qt; beans, shell, 223 bu (32 qts), \$1.50 @2.50, retail, 10¢ qt; beans, lima, 41 bu (32 qts), \$1.50 @2.10, retail, 10¢ qt; beets, bunch, 244 boxes (18 bunches), 40¢ @50¢, retail, 5¢ bunch; beets, cut, 187 bu, 85¢ @ \$1, retail, 4¢ lb; cabbage, white, 1081 bbls (80 @90 lbs), 65¢ @75¢, retail, 2¢ lb; cabbage, Savoy, 57 bbls, 75¢ @85¢, retail, 4¢ lb; cabbage, red, 61 bu, \$1 @1.25, retail, 4¢ lb; carrots, bunch, 185 boxes (24 bunches), 60¢ @75¢, retail, 5¢ bunch.

Carrots, cut, 828 bu, \$1.25 @1.50, retail 5¢ lb; corn, white, 865 bxs, 75¢ @1.25, retail 30¢ and 40¢ doz; corn, yellow, 125 bxs, \$1 @1.25, retail 40¢ doz; cucumbers, No. 1, 20 bxs (6-7 doz), 6¢ @10¢ each; lettuce, 1033 bxs (18 heads), 75¢ @1.25, retail 8¢ and 10¢

head; onions, 128 bu, \$1.75 @2, retail 5¢ lb; radishes, 122 bxs, 40¢ @60¢, retail 2 bunches 5¢; potatoes, 97 bu, \$1.50; squash, turban, 379 bbls, \$1.25 @1.50, retail 3¢ lb; squash, Hubbard, 53 bbls, \$1 @1.50; squash, marrow, 35 bbls, \$1 @1.25, retail 3¢ lb; tomatoes, 2521 bu, \$1.50 @2.50, retail 8¢ lb; tomatoes, green, 1745 bu, 50¢ @75¢, retail 25¢ peck; Cauliflower 398 boxes, 1.75 @2, retail 25¢ @45¢ each; celery 557 doz, \$1.25 @1.35, retail 15¢ bunch; eggplant 127 boxes, \$1.75 @2, retail 10¢ @20¢ each; greens, 143 bu, 25¢ @50¢; parsley 132 bu, 25¢ @35¢, retail 2 oz. 5¢; parsnips, cut, 263 bu, \$1.75 @2, retail 6¢ lb; romaine 93 boxes, 40¢ @50¢; spinach 1070 bu, 50¢ @60¢, retail 20¢ peck; turnips 148 bu, 75¢ @1.25, retail 2¢ lb; pears 101 bu, \$1.25 @2.50; peaches 893 baskets (16 qts), 75¢ @1.25; escarole 357 bu, 40¢ @50¢; peppers, hot, 163 bu, \$2.50 @3, retail 10¢ doz.

There are also small amounts of Swiss chard, 25¢ @35¢, broche 75¢ @1.50, leeks 40¢ @50¢, kale 25¢ @35¢, crab apples 2¢ @2.50, cantaloupes \$1 @1.50, fennel 50¢, kohi rabi 25¢ @50¢, dandelions 75¢, citron \$1.50, rape 40¢, and Chinese cabbage 35¢.

STRIKE NOW OVER IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—(Monday)—The Minister of Labor, the Hon. T. W. Crothers, announces the award of the majority of the Board of Conciliation, which dealt with the strike of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company's employees. The strike may now be considered over, but, acting on the advice of the strike leaders, the operators will not return to work until every striker has been assured of his or her old position. This is expected to be done, and normal conditions returned to not later than this afternoon.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

A mass meeting is to be held by the Simmons Athletic Association when the work of the coming year will be organized. Miss Louise Beckwith, president of the association, will welcome the new students and each organized sport will have an entertainment. The tennis tournament will be played the middle of October and students are signing up now for preparatory games. The girls in charge of the sports this year are: Hockey, Misses Gladys Wiener and Marion Lyons; basketball, Misses Eleanor Strong and Lilly Svenson; tennis, Misses Priscilla Bancroft and Catherine Tyler, and walking, Misses Eleanor Reilly and Della Watson.

RECOUNT IN WARDS 9 AND 18

A recount of the votes cast in the Democratic contest for House of Representatives in wards 9 and 18 was held today and showed no change in standing of the contestants. The recount figures in ward 9 follow: W. J. Foley 1257 votes, W. J. Manning 963, W. P. Hickey 926. In ward 18 the recount stands: Charles A. Winchester 819, James J. Moynihan 433, F. J. Garvey, 444, John F. Myron 414, Thomas H. Glynn 373.

CHINESE STEAMSHIP SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—News has been received here of the torpedoing of the steamship Glenora, flying the Chinese flag, off the Irish coast, by a German submarine four weeks ago. She had a crew of 100 men, all Chinese with the exception of the officers and engineers. It would appear that there were no survivors, the sinking of the ship with her crew having been discovered through her papers being washed ashore in Bantry Bay, Ireland.

VESSELS GO TO GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lehigh Valley road announces that because of commandeering of its lake vessels engaged in merchandise package trade between Buffalo and Chicago, the service has been discontinued. Lehigh Valley operated four boats in this service and all have been ordered taken over by the Government for use on the Atlantic ocean.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS

The executive board of the Massachusetts State Branch of Engineers held its quarterly meeting at 995 Washington Street yesterday and adopted a new wage scale, to be effective Nov. 1, as follows: Engineers in First Class Plants—\$30 a week; assistant chiefs, \$30 a week; Second Class Plants—\$25 a week; assistants, \$25 a week; Third Class Plants—\$25 a week.

POTATO CROP IN CANADA IS LARGE

Food Controller Says Crop Is 20,000,000 Bushels Greater Than
Last Year—Hopes to Check
Attempts to Raise Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—If the Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Dominion Food Controller, has his way, there will be no holding back of potatoes this winter, no allowing carloads to freeze at railway sidings, in order to raise prices to the consumer, as was the case last winter. "Such conduct on the part of speculators," said Mr. Hanna, "should be made a criminal offense."

"There are plenty of potatoes in Canada, this fall," he continued. "The crop is 20,000,000 bushels greater than it was last year, and we have a surplus of about 10,000,000 as far as conditions of the crop have disclosed themselves. There is absolutely no reason for potatoes being sold at \$3 per bag anywhere in Canada with a 10,000,000-bushel surplus in the country. It is simply a matter for a more equitable distribution."

The Food Controller then went on to enumerate prices in various parts of the country. In Halifax potatoes retailed at \$1.50 per bushel, the other day. In Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the same day they were selling at \$1.05. In Quebec they were selling at from \$1.87 to \$2.25; in Three Rivers at \$3, in Montreal at \$3.09, in Toronto at \$1.80 to \$2.10, in Chatham at \$3, Port Arthur at \$1.50, and Sault Ste. Marie at \$3. In the West the price ranged the same day from \$1.40 to \$3.60 per bag.

In the further course of his statement, Mr. Hanna, speaking of increased consumption, said: "The problem now is not how to economize our supply of potatoes, but how to increase the consumption of potatoes throughout the country so that none will be wasted. We have asked the people to reduce the amount of white flour, beef and bacon used in Canada. An increased consumption of potatoes will be a great help to this end, for by using more dishes containing potatoes less bread will be necessary and less of other foods containing wheat flour. Canadians can well afford to eat more potatoes this winter. They should endeavor also to store potatoes. Now is the time to buy. Buy in sufficient quantities for winter and spring. Make use of cellars and store rooms."

The fruit and vegetable committee of the Food Controller's organization has recommended that potatoes in Ontario and Quebec be sold at no higher price than \$1.25 per bag after Oct. 1.

ARKANSANS URGED TO RAISE WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Governor Brough has issued a proclamation appealing to every landowner and farmer in the State "to devote to the cultivation of wheat as much land as is consistent with a safe and sound system of agriculture." The proclamation reads in part as follows:

"I realize that it is to a certain extent asking the farmers of Arkansas to make a great sacrifice in requesting them to turn to a crop with which the majority of them have had little experience. However, the farmer who can devote a portion of his land to wheat, and does not do so, is a slacker just as much as the man who seeks to escape service in the army. It has been proven that Arkansas can produce wheat successfully."

BOSTON COAL MEN WAITING

No Change Yet Made in Retail Prices and Dealers Seek Official Interpretation of Regulation of the Fuel Administrator

Coal dealers in Boston today made no reductions, so far as could be learned, in the price of coal at retail, as a consequence of the order issued by Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator. This order means that the retailers must find out their "margins" between the price of coal as they received it and the price at which they sold it in the corresponding month of the year 1915 from their books.

This "margin" plus 30 per cent they may add to the cost of coal as they now receive it, to determine the current price to the buyer at retail, provided the price so determined does not give a "margin" greater than the retailer received last July. The "margin"—the retailer's gross profit—is thus dependent on the books of the retailers, and whether it is fairly determined or not will rest with local fuel administrators who have been appointed by Dr. Garfield.

James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England and chairman of the New England Coal Committee, was besieged with inquiries today from retail dealers who wished to know just what had been ordered from Washington. To them Mr. Storrow replied giving the substance of the order as he understood it from newspaper reports. Up to 1 p. m. he had not received official notice of the action of the national Fuel Administrator.

The retailers of Boston say they will need time to figure out at what price they can sell under the order, and they have been assured that they will be given a reasonable time to determine prices. There will be no disposition to prosecute a dealer, it is said, who shows a willingness to comply with the law as soon as he can reasonably do so. In consequence most if not all of the Boston dealers sold today at the prices that have been asked for several months.

The Metropolitan Coal Company, the largest of the retail dealers in Boston, maintained last week's prices. New orders they booked to be filled "at the price current on the day of delivery." What that price may be could not now be determined. Other dealers did the same. The dealers were inclined to express the opinion, privately, that Mr. Garfield had acted hastily to carry out his promise of a few weeks ago that retail prices would be fixed by Oct. 1.

Chairman Storrow will go to Washington tonight to attend a meeting of state fuel administrators at which rules and methods of fixing retail prices, in detail, will be discussed. The whole subject was in doubt today and it will not be cleared satisfactorily so far as the dealers and the consumers are concerned until after this meeting has been held.

Dealers in various parts of the country have bought coal at different prices as a consequence of differences in the price at the mines, in the cost of transportation to tidewater and thence to a New England point by barge with a further shipment by rail to inland points, or differences in the all-rail freight.

It is asserted by some of the coal dealers that retail prices are not likely to be lower than they have been, under the application of Dr. Garfield's order. Prices at the mines have been fixed as higher than they were in 1915, and the addition of 30 per cent to the "margins" of that year will cause probably about the same prices, it is said.

A considerable difference in the retailer's profits will follow the establishment of anything like uniform retail prices under competition, because of these differences in the cost of the coal as the retailer receives it.

Order on Coal Profits

Fuel Administrator Limits the Margin of Retailers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, on Sunday issued an order, effective today, describing the method by which retail coal and coke dealers shall fix their maximum gross margins, viz.: the difference between the average cost of coal or coke at the retailer's yard, wharf or siding, and the price at which they sell it to the consumer.

Under the plan announced, the retailer ascertains his retail margin in the year 1915, when more normal conditions prevailed than at present. To this he may add not to exceed 30 per cent of that margin, which, of course, includes his profits at that time. It is provided, however, that in no case shall the gross margin added by any retail dealer exceed the retail margin added by him during July, 1917.

The first consideration of the Fuel Administrator must be to get coal to the consumer, and the dealers cannot be expected to make the extraordinary efforts which they must make this winter, if everybody is to get coal, unless they are given a reasonable profit.

Mr. Garfield believes that this plan will result in determining at once, in each community, a retail margin fair to both the consumer and the dealer; and that, this being a fact, the public uncertainty regarding retail coal prices, and the uncertainty as to whether or not to buy, will be entirely removed.

It is possible that in some communities the percentage of increase of the present cost of retail coal business is more than 30 per cent in excess of

the cost in 1915. When this can be clearly demonstrated, the local Fuel Administrator will be empowered to recommend a readjustment. All such readjustments must be taken up in the first instance with the local committee, which is to be appointed by the State fuel administrators. Readjustment also will be made whenever the Fuel Administrator learns that the retail margin added by any dealer is too high. In this connection Mr. Garfield stated emphatically that in fixing this margin the dealer is under no obligation to increase his 1915 margin by the full 30 per cent. The addition of that per cent represents the maximum permissible margin in any circumstance.

Mr. Garfield has found the retail dealers, for the most part, ready and willing to cooperate, and he believes that they will fix their margins under this order at such figures as to compel public confidence. He expressed the hope, and is advising, that local committees appointed by the state fuel administrators will in each case avail themselves of the advice of an experienced retail dealer in conducting investigations. Accountants will at once begin to investigate the retail conditions of the country. Retail dealers will be called upon to return sworn cost sheets showing the facts upon which they have based their margins. These cost sheets will be returned under penalties which will be strictly enforced.

The formal order to retailers issued by the Fuel Administrator regulating retail margins is as follows:

"Fuel Administrator:
"Washington, Oct. 1, 1917.
"To all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the handling and sale of coal or coke at retail, hereinafter referred to as retailers or retail dealers:

"The President of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1917, entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel,' and particularly for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said act relating to fuel, having on Aug. 21, 1917, fixed the price at which bituminous coal may be sold at the mouth of the mine and having on Aug. 23, 1917, fixed the price at which certain sizes of anthracite coal may be sold at the mouth of the mine and after Sept. 1, 1917, and by the same order having fixed the amount which may be paid as commission to jobbers; now, in furtherance of the purpose for which said act was passed, and by direction of the President of the United States, the Fuel Administrator hereby orders and directs:

"On and after Oct. 1, 1917, in making prices and sales to consumers, the retail gross margin (as hereinafter defined) added by any retail dealer to the average cost (determined as hereinafter provided) of any size or grade of coal or coke for each class of business, shall not exceed the average gross margin added by such dealer, for the same size or grade for each class of business during the calendar year 1915, plus 30 per cent of said retail gross margin for the calendar year 1915; provided, however, that the retail gross margin added by any retail dealer shall in no case exceed the average added by such dealer for the same size, grade, and class of business during July, 1917.

"By this order, retailers are required to fix a retail gross margin which may be less than, but shall not in any instance exceed, the margin added by them in 1915, plus 30 per cent thereof.

"Definition of retail dealer: Every person, partnership, corporation, or association physically receiving, handling, and delivering coal or coke to consumers is a retail coal or coke dealer within the meaning of this order.

"Definition of retail gross margin: The retail gross margins of the different classes of retail coal and coke dealers are defined as:

"1. The difference between the price charged by a retail coal or coke dealer to consumers and the average cost of coal or coke to such retailer, free on board railroad cars at his railroad siding, yard, pocket, or trestle, when such coal or coke is received by rail.

"2. The difference between the price charged by a retail coal or coke dealer to consumers and the average cost of coal or coke to such retailer free alongside his wharf, pocket, or water yard, when such coal or coke is received by him by water.

"3. The difference between the price charged by a retail coal or coke dealer to consumers and the average cost of coal or coke to such retailer at wholesaler's pockets, trestles, railroad sidings, mines, tipsles, dumps, docks, yards or wharves.

"How retail dealers shall ascertain average cost of coal or coke: The average cost of coal or coke to retail dealers, to which the gross retail margin may be added, shall be ascertained by them for each size and grade on the 1st and 16th days of each calendar month, according to the following method:

EGG COAL

	Tons	Total cost	Aver. cost
On hand Oct. 1, 1917	100	\$600.00	\$6.00
Received Oct. 1 to 15, inclusive	300	1500.00	5.25
Total	400	\$2100.00	\$5.25
On hand Oct. 16, 1917	50	\$262.50	\$5.25
Received Oct. 16 to 31, inclusive	300	1425.00	4.75
Total	350	\$1687.50	\$4.82

"In the above example, the average cost per ton of egg coal to which the gross margin should be added for sales during the period of Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, inclusive, is \$6; during the period Oct. 16 to 31, inclusive, it is \$5.25; and for sales during the period Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive, the average cost is \$4.82. The same method of computation must be applied by each

dealer in ascertaining his average cost of each size and grade of coal or coke.

"Reports: From retail dealers in various sections of the country, monthly reports will be required by the United States Fuel Administrator and the Federal Trade Commission, on blanks to be supplied for this purpose. On these forms the dealers must return the cost of coal or coke received by them, their sales' prices, and their gross margins. Whenever necessary, supplementary reports on accounting forms provided therefor, will be required to show the actual cost of conducting the retail business, and other information which may be required. The accounting forms will contain directions as to returning them to the State fuel administrators.

"Retail dealers beginning business since 1915: Any persons, firms, corporations, or associations not engaged in the retail coal or coke business before Jan. 1, 1916, and consequently unable to determine their retail gross margin during 1915 by the method above described, shall return at once to the Fuel Administrator at Washington, D. C., a sworn statement of the average retail gross margin which they have received during the period they have been in business on each grade and size of coal and coke, and for each class of business. Pending investigation and action upon this information, such retail dealers may continue to sell coal or coke at a gross margin not to exceed the average gross margin which they have received during said period. However, the above-mentioned increase of 30 per cent shall not be added by them to such margin, and that the retail gross margin added by such persons, firms, corporations, or associations to their average cost of coal or coke shall not in any case exceed the average retail gross margin added by them for the same size, grade, and class of business during the month of July, 1917.

"Retailer's contracts with consumers: Contracts between a retail dealer and a consumer, made before this date and not affected by this order, provided that such contracts are bona fide in character and enforceable at law.

"In making deliveries of coal or coke under such contracts, a retail dealer will be expected to supply only the minimum amount of any coal or coke which, under the terms thereof, he can be obliged to deliver unless and until he has met the reasonable requirements of other consumers desiring to purchase the coal or coke from such dealer.

"Immediate investigation into the cost of local distribution and the profits of retail dealers will be made by the state fuel administrators acting through local committees and with the aid of accountants. The state fuel administrators will be charged with the duty of recommending to the Fuel Administrator remedies for all abuses and avoidable hardships arising under the operation of this order.

"Reductions have been ordered in the price at which Pennsylvania anthracite pea coal may be sold f. o. b. the mines. Hereafter, the maximum f. o. b. mine prices in the several fields will be as follows: White ash \$3.40, red ash \$3.50, Lykens Valley \$3.75.

"Producers to whom a differential of not to exceed 75 cents was permitted in the President's order of Aug. 23 may continue to add the same differential to the above prices."

Bituminous Coal

Further Classifications Within Several Outlying Fields

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administrator announces further classifications of bituminous coal within several outlying fields on the lines heretofore laid down by the President in fixing the prices of coal. If, upon completion of the investigations now being made of operators' costs in the fields affected, it is found that these changes are not justified, further modifications will be made at once. These prices became effective at 7 a. m. Oct. 1.

The bituminous increases granted were grouped in nineteen subdivisions. In most instances the increase in the price which may be charged for "run of mine" coal was the important feature of the readjustment; in a few cases the increases were for prepared sizes and screenings or screenings.

Here are a few typical examples of increases on run of mine coal, the prices quoted being, respectively those now granted by Dr. Garfield and the prices fixed by Presidential proclamation:

Lafayette, Ray, Clay, Platte, and Lynn Counties, Missouri—\$3.15, \$2.70. Appanoose, Dayne, Boone, and Webster Counties, Iowa—\$3.15, \$2.70. Thin vein seams at Hartford, Midland, Hackett, Greenwood, and Deming, Arkansas—\$3.05, \$2.65.

Leflor and Haskell Counties, Oklahoma—\$3.50, \$3.05. Okmulgee and Tulsa Counties, Oklahoma—\$3.10, \$3.05. Coal County, Oklahoma—\$3.30, \$3.05. Pittsburgh and Latimer counties, Oklahoma—\$3.50, \$3.05.

Bituminous coal mined in Walsenburg, Canon City, Rout Garfield, Gunnison, Durango, Mesa, Pitkin, Montezuma, Delta, Montrose, and Rio Blanca districts, Colorado—\$3, \$2.45.

Bituminous coal mined in Trinidad District, Colorado—\$2.75, \$2.45. Big Seam District, Alabama—\$2.15, \$1.90.

Pratt, Jaeger, Jefferson, Nickel Plate, and Coal City districts, Alabama—\$2.35, \$2.15. Cahaba, Black Creek, Brookwood, and Blue Creek districts, Alabama—\$2.85, \$2.40.

Brazil Block Field District, Indiana—\$2.95, (Brazil Block); \$1.95 (price for State fixed by Presidential proclamation).

A few changes not in the above table quote the same figures as fixed by the President for run of mine, but change prices for other sizes.

Announcement was made also that smelting coal and cannel coal might be sold until further order at the prevailing market rate.

SUGAR INDUSTRY UNDER CONTROL

International Regulation of Prices and Distribution Is Undertaken—Cuban Producers to Be Asked to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans have been announced by the Food Administration for an international control of sugar prices and distribution. The aim is to stabilize the trade through the agency of an international sugar committee to arrange for refiners' purchases in the West Indies and in the American insular possessions.

Under the title of International Sugar Committee, five men will handle the situation. The European members are Sir Joseph White-Todd and John V. Drake Sr., and the American members are Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, William A. Jamison of Arbuckle Brothers and George M. Rolph of the sugar division of the Food Administration.

Cooperating with this control committee will be a committee of American refiners consisting of C. A. Spreckels, James H. Post and C. M. Warner of New York, George H. Barie Jr., of Philadelphia and Dwight P. Thomas of Boston.

All domestic sugar producers of the United States, it is said, have agreed to abide by the price decisions of the committee and to cooperate with it in every way.

No immediate reduction in the price of sugar is to be expected, the Food Administration declared; and owing to the increased cost of refining sugar, and of bags, jute and other necessary materials since the war began, the price may not drop much, but will be kept at a figure as reasonable as can be expected under war conditions.

The statement pointed out that unsettled conditions and speculation have been the curse of the sugar situation in the past, and that proposed legislation boosting import taxes on Cuban sugar as a war measure resulted in 10 and 12-cent sugar recently.

This condition will be made impossible under the new plans of regulation and control of distribution, Mr. Hoover says. The American members of the committee will have control of all domestic questions concerning sugar. The price to jobbers and wholesalers will be fixed at a reasonable margin of profit to these men and "the public is expected to deal with the retail price on the basis of the information it gets concerning the wholesale and jobbers' prices from the Food Administration."

Distribution of the present beet

sugar crop will be under direction of a special distributing committee composed of H. A. Douglas of Detroit, E. C. Howe of Denver, W. H. Hanham of San Francisco, S. H. Love of Salt Lake City, W. S. Petriken of Denver, S. W. Sinsheimer of Huntington Beach, Cal., and W. P. Turner of Detroit.

Food Administrator Hoover announced that it is his intention to enter into negotiations with the Cuban Government and the Cuban planters to see if a voluntary agreement cannot be reached for fixing a price for Cuban sugars in New York that will be satisfactory to the Cuban producers and at the same time insure a fair price for the consuming public in this country.

In order that the interests of the consumers may be protected, Mr. Hoover announced that the refiners have agreed to refine sugar on a net margin between the cost of their raw material and the selling price of their refined product of approximately 1.3 cents a pound, after trade discounts have been deducted. The basis for this margin had its origin in the five year pre-war period.

Mr. Hoover states that as the domestic beet and Hawaiian cane productions are not sufficient to supply the entire United States with sugar, there is bound to be some confusion in certain Eastern sections between Oct. 1 and the arrival of the new Cuban and Louisiana crops. Any differences between the prices of cane and beet sugars in the Eastern market will be eliminated on receipt of these crops.

PRESIDENT WRITES TO THE TEACHERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has sent to the school teachers of the country a letter urging them to increase the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of the community and national life. The President tells them the war is bringing home a new appreciation of the problems of national life, and a deeper understanding of the aims and meaning of democracy. To enable the teachers to undertake their task with definite material, the President has asked Dr. Claxton of the United States Bureau of Education, and Herbert C. Hoover, director of the National Food Administration, to prepare for distribution through the schools "suitable lessons for the elementary grades, and for the high school classes."

LUMBER SUPPLIES FOR CANTONMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The North Carolina pine emergency bureau, organized at the request of the Council of National Defense in that State, has completed the placing of orders for 6800 carloads

of lumber to be used in construction work at cantonments for the national army.

Regarding the shipments, Mr. A. Mason Cooke, chairman of the bureau, has made the following report:

"Nearly all of this large quantity of North Carolina pine has already been shipped from mills in the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and has been used in the building of barracks and other quarters at Petersburg, Va.; Columbia, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Admiral, Md.; Yaphank, N. Y.; Mineola, N. Y.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Ayer, Mass., and several other places 'somewhere' in the east-for the consuming public in this country."

Reports to the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense show that nearly 30,000 cars of lumber have been shipped to the 16 cantonment sites and other points of government construction, and that during the two months ending Sept. 1 there will have been constructed over 24,000 buildings for housing the new army for training previous to going to France. One hundred thousand men have been employed on this construction work.

MOTORIZED MAIL SERVICE IN BOSTON

An entirely motorized mail system under direct government control is running on its initial schedule today in the Boston department of the United States Post Office. Ninety motor trucks of the three-eighths, three-quarters and 1½ ton type are being used, the smaller ones being assigned to the suburbs.

Trucking of mail formerly has been done a great deal by horses and teams owned by contractors and let out to the Government, but it soon became apparent that greater efficiency and economy could be obtained by a government-owned motorized system, and this was carried through.

Sixty new drivers were broken in last week after passing strict examinations. The cars are being kept in the partly finished post-office garage at the corner of Old Colony Avenue and C Street, South Boston, and when finished it will be the largest in its district, measuring 200 feet along Old Colony Avenue and 250 feet along C Street.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

All the students at Radcliffe College attended the party given by the student government Saturday with the sophomore class furnishing the entertainment. A pantomime was given, with Misses Eloise Hubbard of Taunton and Lucretia Churchill of Chicago, Ill., as the leading characters. After the pantomime presidents of the various college organizations spoke of their clubs and explained the plans for the coming year. A tennis tournament among the four classes is being organized, and the winner will receive a cup from the Radcliffe Athletic Association.

RAIL INQUIRY BEGINS TO WIDEN

Massachusetts Special Commission Leaves for Cities in Western Part of State Where Several Hearings Will Be Held

Inquiry into State railway conditions of Massachusetts will be continued in the western part of the State this week by the special recess committee of investigation appointed by the recent Legislature. Later the committee is to go to big cities outside of the New England district to observe conditions on the roads elsewhere, and to gather data on which to base its report and recommendations to the next session of the Legislature.

On Tuesday at 8 p. m. the committee is to assemble at the Pittsfield City Hall and to hold a hearing in connection with its investigation. On Wednesday night at 8 o'clock the committee is to hold a hearing at the Springfield Administration Building, while on Thursday night it holds a hearing at the same hour at the Worcester City Hall.

According to one of the committee men it is planned also to visit New York City, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Milwaukee, Toronto and Philadelphia. The sliding scale system of fare collections in the Ohio municipalities, a system which guarantees the railway company a definite surplus by increasing fares in proportion to the falling off of the surplus, and vice-versa, will be particularly studied.

Philadelphia's new subway system also will be inspected, according to the plans being considered. In Philadelphia there is a question as to whether the new subway shall be leased to the traction company, as is done in Boston, or whether the tube shall be sold outright to the company.

These and other features of the country's street railway transportation systems will be thoroughly investigated by the Massachusetts commission, and it is expected that its work will form a basis upon which much new street railway legislation to be introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature next year will be predicated. The committee was appointed after so many bills relating to street railways, public ownership, taxation, assessment, etc., had been filed with the Street Railway Committee of the Legislature that it was deemed advisable to order a thorough inquiry into the entire situation in the Commonwealth so that new legislation could be shaped in accordance with advanced and stabilized methods.

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TREES OF CHINA
IN UNITED STATES

Several Types Appear Native to Both Lands—Arnold Arboretum Introduces Chinese Trees, Which Are Flourishing

Notwithstanding the fact that China is, geographically speaking, the antipode of the United States, there is a remarkable similarity in the trees and shrubs of the two countries. Indeed it has been found, much to the surprise of botanists, that several of the same trees are native to both lands. It was only two or three years ago that an American traveler found hickories growing in China as thickly as in the United States, and apparently having been established there for ages. Up to that time it had been supposed that the hickory was strictly an American tree.

Evidently the soil and climate of this country and China are much alike for Chinese trees which have been brought over here have flourished as thickly as when growing in their native heath. Not a few of these trees have proved particularly well adapted to American conditions, and for ornamenting American gardens. Their introduction is due in large measure to the work of the Arnold Arboretum, in Boston, which has undertaken to plant experimentally practically every tree and shrub from all parts of the world which seem likely to thrive in New England. Ernest H. Wilson, the Arboretum's official plant hunter, has brought back hundreds of species and varieties which have proved perfectly hardy here, and are gradually finding a place in the stock of American nurserymen.

It is in the Arboretum itself, though, that one can best study and become familiar with the trees from the Orient. Although the collection from China is particularly extensive, it is not by any means the most interesting, for a large number of trees and shrubs native to Japan and Korea have been established in the Arboretum. The Japanese trees are especially interesting and valuable.

Korea may be represented to a larger extent in the future than it is now, because Mr. Wilson is at present spending several months in that country, searching for new and worthwhile species. That he is being successful may be judged from the fact that he has written Professor Sargent, director of the Arboretum, to the effect that he has already discovered two remarkably fine new lilacs, one of which is more fragrant than any yet planted in American gardens. Doubtless he will bring back seeds which will be propagated at the Arboretum, and produce flowering plants in five or six years.

Mr. Wilson's expeditions to the Orient have aroused almost as much interest in England as in this country. The English people, too, have been liberal in helping to defray the expenses of these exploration trips. Even under conditions such as exist at the present time, the work of the Arboretum in this line has not been overlooked, for among the men who have helped to finance the present journey of Mr. Wilson are several prominent Englishmen among them Sir George Hald, Sir J. Sterling Maxwell, Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Reginald Cory, and George W. Loder.

It would require a book to discuss all of the Japanese and Chinese trees that have been planted and that are now growing in the Arboretum grounds. According to Professor Sargent, the most generally valuable plant the northern United States has obtained from Japan is the Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). This yew is perfectly hardy, grows rapidly, and endures the coldest weather. It is an excellent hedge plant, and can be used successfully in the decoration of formal gardens. Probably it will be planted much more widely as its value becomes more generally realized by landscape architects.

The Japanese trees which have aroused the most interest among people in general are the cherries, of which there is a fine collection near the Forest Hills gates, and which make a wonderful display early in the spring. Among the most beautiful of all the Japanese cherries is *Prunus subhirtella*. It flowers profusely every year, and has the advantage of retaining its flowers in good condition for a longer period than any other single flowered cherry tree. Unfortunately it cannot be multiplied by seed, as the seeds produce an entirely different plant. The tree can be reproduced only by grafting or by cuttings.

Another fine Japanese cherry is *Prunus serrulata*, commonly called the Sargent cherry. For ornament, and as a timber tree, this is considered one of the most important introductions made by the Arboretum to the United States and Europe.

The largest tree in Japan has a name which seems to fit its size—*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*. In its native land this tree grows nearly 100 feet high, and produces from the crown a cluster of stems with a total circumference of 50 feet or more. A specimen of this tree now growing in the Arboretum is about 30 years old, and has proved perfectly hardy. It is very attractive in the autumn, when the leaves change their color to a clear yellow.

Another very large Japanese tree, and one of the most unusual in its appearance to be found in the Arboretum, is *Acanthopanax Ricinifolium*. The large, drooping leaves of this tree resemble in shape those of the castor oil tree, and the small white flowers do not appear until the middle of August. To persons who want to cultivate a perfectly hardy tree, unlike any other kind which is native to North America or Europe, this *Acanthopanax* is to be recommended.

Among the plants introduced by the



Specimen of rubber tree in China grown successfully at Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

Arboretum from Central and Western China, none give greater promise as garden plants for the northern states than some of the cotoneasters, of which some 20 species and varieties are now established in the Arboretum grounds. Some of these plants have conspicuous flowers, which are followed by abundant and brilliant fruit. Others have handsome foliage, which takes on brilliant autumn colors. No Chinese shrub which has found its way into American gardens is more worthy a place than *Cotoneaster Hupehensis*. This is handsome when in flower, and also in the fall when its branches are covered with scarlet, lustrous berries.

Several handsome lilacs have been introduced from China, one of the most remarkable being *Syringa Reflexa*, which was found growing wild on the mountains of Central China by Mr. Wilson. It is the only lilac which has pendant flower clusters. The Arboretum specimens are growing well, and the plant promises to be a valuable ornamental shrub for northern gardens.

One of the handsomest Chinese shrubs when in flower which can be grown in American gardens is as yet but very little known. Its name will not help it to win popularity, but a cognomen more suited to Yankee tongues may be given the plant, when it has become more widely planted. It is now called, *Xanthoceras Sorbifolia*.

Perhaps no tree growing in the Arboretum has been more widely exploited in years past than the so-called hardy rubber tree from China. The botanical name of it is *Eucommia ulmoides*. This tree has no commercial value, but it is decidedly ornamental, having thick, dark green, shining leaves. These leaves contain a small amount of rubber, as can be seen by molding one and then pulling apart the two ends.

Along the Meadow Road are several specimens of the Chinese and Japanese cork trees. These trees are small, but seem to be very hardy and both the fruit and foliage are aromatic.

Among the Chinese vines introduced by the Arboretum, one of the most interesting is a honeysuckle, *Lonicera Henryi*. With the exception of *Euonymus Radicans* and *Vinca minor*, it is the only vine with evergreen leaves which is hardy in this climate. On the slopes of its native mountains this plant scrambles over rocks and bushes, and like other honeysuckles does best when allowed to grow naturally in this way. A particularly good specimen of this plant is to be found in a bed of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

Another climbing vine, and one which is better known, although not commonly grown by any means, is the Japanese *Hydrangea Petiolaris*. Most of the few specimens to be seen in New England have been grown on old trees, but there is a very fine plant climbing on the administration building, close to the Jamaica Plain entrance of the Arboretum.

On the borders of Tibet, about 8000 feet above the sea, Mr. Wilson found hedges from six to eight feet high, and so thick and spiny that a yak, an animal as strong as an ox, could not break through them. The plant from which these hedges were made, *Ribes Alpestre*, is to be found in the collection of Chinese shrubs on Bussey Hill. It is really a goose-

berry, and may prove to be a valuable new hedge plant in this country, not for any flower beauty, as the blossoms are small and inconspicuous, but because it makes a hardy and impenetrable hedge, which will serve all the purposes of a fence.

Only a few of the Chinese and Japanese introductions have been mentioned in this article. Hundreds of others are almost as interesting, and are to be found scattered throughout the Arboretum grounds. They hold unlimited possibilities for the improvement and expansion of American garden collections; but if it had not been for the Arboretum's activities, it is doubtful if many of them would ever have found their way to this country.

POWER AND THE
CALL FOR CARS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At the recent meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League in this city, the chairman of the executive committee, H. C. Barlow, spoke on the work of the division of car service. In conclusion, he remarks: "People say, 'give us more cars'; they don't say anything about more locomotives or more terminals, just 'give us more cars,' and I wonder how many more cars you could use in and about Cincinnati and Chicago and Louisville and New York, etc., with your present terminals and your present locomotives to handle them, and how many of you think that to throw 200,000 more cars into service with your present terminals and your present motive power would be good or bad."

"Now, some people say it would simply block the movement of freight. There is no room for the increased number of cars with the present terminal facilities and the number of locomotives in service. The locomotive construction will yield this year, to Dec. 31, about 2600 American locomotives for service in this country. Generally speaking, the output of locomotives is about 4000 per annum. The increase in locomotives in this country this year will not keep pace with the last five years, but the cars will, so it looks as though we should not gain much in motive power nor in terminals."

BRITISH MEAT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
LULL, England.—At a recent meeting of the Hull and East Riding Auctioneers Association the following letter from the Food Controller regarding conditions relating to meat prices was read: "As regards supplies of 74s. per hundredweight for September, 72s. per hundredweight for October, 67s. per hundredweight for November and December, and 60s. per hundredweight for January, will be live weight prices, and army buyers will, accordingly, in all cases, weigh cattle before purchasing. So far as possible, these cattle will be taken direct from farms, so as to interfere as little as possible with market sales. As regards supplies for ordinary civilian consumption, however, the maximum prices to be fixed will be wholesale dead meat prices, and not live weight prices. These wholesale prices will be fixed on a scale which will represent in live weight a maximum equivalent to the army live weight maximum for a medium grade animal

producing about 55 per cent of dead meat. For a superior grade animal producing, say, 60 per cent of dead meat, the live weight price would work out higher than the army maximum price. On the other hand, in the case of an animal producing less than 55 per cent of dead meat the live weight price would work out lower than the ordinary maximum. The ordinary market procedure will not be interfered with, and buyers may continue to purchase cattle by the head as they have hitherto done. In buying they will, of course, be guided by the schedule of maximum wholesale dead meat prices, and will accordingly judge approximately what price they can afford to give for fat cattle. As maximum live weight prices will not be fixed by order, there will be no prohibition against buyers giving higher live weight than the maximum prices fixed for army cattle; but buyers will purchase at their own risk in this respect, as the retail prices will be fixed in strict conformity with the maximum dead meat wholesale prices fixed by the order."

DRY GAIN EXPECTED
IN CONNECTICUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Big gains for the dry forces in the license or no-license elections to be held today in Connecticut, are predicted by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, just returned from that State, where the manufacturers are taking an active part in behalf of the dry campaign.

These making munitions, especially according to Mr. Wheeler, the use of liquor increases the proportion of accidents in their plants, also the cost of production; also, that a time when safety, speed and efficiency are important if the interests of the Government in a crisis are to be conserved, dry victories today would be of the greatest importance.

Mr. Wheeler made a campaign trip of a week through Connecticut and, based upon his own observations, he expresses the belief that the dry forces will make gains in at least 20 different localities.

OHIO SUFFRAGE
BILL IN COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
COLUMBUS, O.—The Supreme Court of Ohio will decide whether there shall be a popular referendum on the Presidential Suffrage for Women Bill, passed by the Legislature last winter. Suffragists have appealed to the highest court from the decision of Judge Frank Rathmell of the Common Pleas Court, who held he has no jurisdiction in passing on the validity of signatures to referendum petitions from 65 counties, which the suffragists contend are "permeated with fraud." Judge Rathmell held this is for the Secretary of State to decide.

If the Supreme Court holds the petitions invalid, it likely will enjoin the Secretary of State from putting the suffrage bill on the ballot for the November election. In this event the bill becomes law.

PARTIES FACE TO
FACE IN CANADA

Canadian Conservatives and Liberals Found Confronting Each Other Determinedly—Progress of Election Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Western political situation may be described at the present moment, before a program has been put forth by either party, as distinctly an unknown quantity.

Two incidents have recently occurred of a diametrically opposite nature. In Regina, the Conservatives have placed themselves on record as being in favor of a strictly non-partisan Government, and at a recent well-attended meeting of that party, while those present passed a resolution expressing confidence in Sir Robert Borden as the first Minister of such a government, they appointed a committee to meet a Liberal committee for the purpose of selecting a candidate who should be satisfactory to both parties.

In the meantime, Dr. Michael Clark, who has been an outstanding figure in Canada for months past owing to the patriotic stand he has taken in the House of Commons and out of it, in supporting the Government's conscription and other win-the-war measures, in spite of his Liberal convictions, has been very coldly turned down by the Liberal convention recently held in Red Deer, which riding he has represented for the last nine years with honor to himself and credit to his constituency. Some weeks back Dr. Clark placed his resignation in the hands of the Liberal association, at the same time stating that there were two conditions upon which he would reconsider it, the first of these being the endorsement of the national Government; and the second being his own nomination by a non-partisan body.

In the course of a long speech the present member stated that he had acted all through from conscientious motives which he believed was one of the foundations of true Liberalism. The meeting accepted the resignation of Dr. Clark without paying him the courtesy of a vote of thanks or appreciation for his services which he had rendered during the last nine years. One of the chief speakers at the convention was the Hon. Frank Oliver, one of the few English-speaking Liberals, who strongly supported his French-Canadian leader in his opposition to conscription.

The chief Liberal newspaper of the West, the *Winnipeg Free Press*, continues on its fearless course of opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the leader of the Liberal Party and to the Liberal machine as a whole. In the course of an editorial a few days since, it places the blame on the shoulders of the French-Canadian leader for the breakdown of the negotiations, which every Canadian who placed country before party hoped would lead to a union or national government, consequently obviating that most undesirable proceeding, a wartime election.

"That there was neither a union government nor an understanding is due," says the *Free Press*, "principally to the Liberal leaders, who have shown 10 times more ingenuity in finding excuses for refusing to help forward the movement looking toward unity than they have displayed in seeking occasion to serve their country. Theirs is the chief responsibility for the failure to reach an understanding; and if because of their course, union ultimately fails, the country will demand an accounting at their hands."

In the meanwhile, things political are locally extremely quiet. The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, is still away, engaged in the peaceful pastime of fishing, at an address which has no postal delivery or telegraphic communication. With him is Mr. Rhodes, the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Premier's other companion, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Secretary of State and Solicitor-General, has returned to his labors.

The Premier himself is expected to return to the capital soon. Political writers are not quite agreed amongst themselves as to whether he will announce the personnel of his new Cabinet immediately, whether Parliament will be dissolved at once, or whether it will expire on Oct. 7, legally its last day of existence, when the general election takes place.

Those who are responsible for the preparation of the machinery for the War Time Elections Act and the Military Voters Act are working overtime. Instructions for enumerators and other election officials have to be drawn up, revised and printed, while the work is greatly increased owing to the fact that Canada is to have an election on an absolutely fresh and unaccustomed basis. Then there are special instructions for the taking of the votes of Canadian soldiers and sailors who are at the present in Great Britain, France or the West Indies. The government Printing Bureau is now one of the busiest hives in the Dominion.

HOLLAND MAY FACE
EMBARGO ON FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

An agreement entered into by Germany and Holland, fixing the percentage of exports from the Netherlands into Germany, may stand in the way of shipments of food from this country to Holland so long as the agreement stands. It may be said on the

best of authority that no foods will be shipped from this country to any of the northern neutrals if this Government has evidence that any fats are being shipped by the neutrals into Germany.

The Government has received a translation of the agreement referred to. It appears that in return for coal and other commodities needed by Holland she agreed to send, and has been sending, certain essential commodities to Germany. A few of the demands made by Germany are as follows:

At least 75 per cent of the total exports of butter.
At least 66 2-3 per cent of the total exports of cheese.
At least as much pig meat and sausage as was exported to other countries including exports for the relief of sufferers in Belgium.
At least the same amount of live cattle or meats as was exported to other countries.
At least 75 per cent of the total export of vegetables.
At least 75 per cent of the total exports of fruit and marmalade.
At least 75 per cent of the total exports of fresh and preserved chicken and duck eggs.
At least half the total exports of flax.

PREPAREDNESS IN
FUTURE URGED

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—"There are official records of more than 10,000 separate atrocities committed by the German armies," said Col. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking here at a workmen's celebration. "And this," he added, "is not a merely sporadic outburst, but has been accomplished as a part of the deliberate plan of 'shrecklichkeit,' or horror upon which the German Government has counted."

The Colonel also quoted from recent statements of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, concerning German outrages, and in connection therewith stated:

"The conditions thus authoritatively described by an unimpeachable witness should wake every man and woman in America to the need of trying to help the tortured people of Belgium and France."

These countries, together with England, have been fighting our battle as surely as they have been fighting their own. The Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollers is seeking world dominion. It has shown ruthless treachery and brutality. Its course for three years has proven that it wants only the opportunity to strike down and plunder any power not able by military force to resist its attacks. In trying to save themselves, France and England and poor little Belgium have saved us; for this wealthy and helplessly unprepared nation would have been an easy and most desirable victim for Germany if it had not been for the allied fleets and armies which for three years have stood between us and ruin. During these years of ease our wealth has grown; and all of us should give what we can to help the wretched victims who have suffered such intolerable wrongs in France and Belgium.

"But this is not enough. Merely to help the sorely stricken does not meet the situation. We must punish the aggressor in such fashion that never again will there be a repetition of wrongdoing as Germany has committed in this war. Never again must we be put in such an ignominious position as to owe our safety only to others. Next time it may not pay other nations to save us from the effects of our folly. Uncle Sam must, hereafter, prepare his strength so that he himself can guarantee his own safety against any foreign foe."

"We have gone to war because Germany had during two years, committed upon us outrages to which no self-respecting or manly nation could endure. We shall fight in Europe so as to save ourselves or our children from the necessity of fighting on our own continent against alien conquerors. We are also fighting the battle of liberty-loving, self-respecting, decently behaved nations of mankind."

"If this war ends in a German victory or a stalemate we can count with absolute certainty upon Germany at her own time striking down this republic, for she rightly feels that our existence is incompatible with the safety of that spirit of despotic autocracy which she embodies today more than any other nation in the whole world."

ALIEN BUREAU
BEGINS SERVICE

New Massachusetts Organization Announces It Is Ready to Take Up Questions Affecting Interests of Foreign-Born

Organized "to promote the welfare of Massachusetts residents of alien birth, and through their welfare to promote the welfare of the State itself, of which they form an essential part," the new State Bureau of Immigration, consisting of Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman; Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Pasquale Galassi, Carroll W. Doten and Edward V. Hickey, executive secretary, makes the following announcement:

"The Commonwealth has created for the service of its residents of foreign origin, especially those from non-English speaking countries, a State Bureau of Immigration."

"The office of the bureau is intended to provide contact between the State and its foreign-born residents so that each may learn more of the other and how each may be helpful to the other, and thus, through mutual cooperation strengthen the bond of friendship and good will which already exists."

"In a strange country, speaking a strange language, meeting strange customs, and with new experiences in every-day life at home and in employment, residents of foreign birth often meet problems for which trustworthy explanation, advice and guidance would be of great advantage."

"This service the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration is created to perform. It earnestly desires and proposes to merit the confidence and friendly cooperation of all those who have come to Massachusetts to find freedom, opportunity and happiness under the laws and institutions of our country."

"Whatever and whenever questions arise affecting these interests you are invited to come to the office of the Bureau in the State House. You will there be given courteous attention, opportunity to state your difficulty and an honest endeavor will be made to solve it."

"The office will be open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. every week day, except Saturday, when it will close at noon."

GERMAN AGENTS
BETRAY BOATS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Patriotic Society, with headquarters in this city, makes the flat declaration, in a statement just issued, that German agents have been placed on American merchant ships for the purpose of betraying them in the submarine zone. "The wireless," it is charged, is used for this purpose, signals are flashed from port holes, a smoke pill is employed by stoking the fires in a peculiar way, and at night a stream of sparks is substituted for the smoke by day.

Because of the situation which is declared to exist the society makes a plea for the manning of American merchant ships by the naval reserve. The statement says in part:

"Navy men feel that the defects lie in the fact that the crews are hired today, as in peace times, without inquiry into their nationality or their antecedents."

AIRCRAFT ADVANCE
TO BE EXHIBITED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Definite plans have been made to hold the second annual Pan-American Aeronautics Exposition in Grand Central Palace the week of Feb. 16-23, 1918. Such remarkable strides in army and navy aviation have been made since the first aero exposition was held last February, just prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, that the value of a big clearing house of new ideas, in the form of a huge exhibition, will prove of great value. It is generally conceded by military and naval authorities that the Allies must depend upon the aeroplane for victory. Greater public interest in aeronautics is necessary to get the support and men needed to build up the aerial forces.

STEINERT'S

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MEXICO ORDERS GOLD EMBARGO

Exportation of Coin and Bullion
Is Prohibited Except Upon
Reimportation of Mintable
Gold of an Equivalent Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Ambassador has received notice from his Government of a decree prohibiting the exportation of gold bars, and requiring the reimportation of gold bars suitable for mintage in return for any gold ores or concentrates exported. What effect this will have on the British mines in Mexico it is impossible to say. The decree, however, will have the effect of keeping all gold in Mexico and will prevent its exportation to England. The note received by the Ambassador is as follows:

"Whereas, due to the rise in price of silver, it becomes urgent to effect radical changes in our monetary system, restricting as far as possible the exportation of specie, and striving by all reasonable means to import the same and,

"Whereas, at present the balance of trade in foreign business is in favor of Mexico, it is imperative that exporters, especially of precious metals, be enabled to collect at least a part of their shipments in gold coin or bullion. While permitting, if the country's need should exact it, to require the reimportation of specie in connection with sundry articles of export, I have deemed it proper to decree as follows:

"Article First.—The general prohibition to export any gold or silver coin of Mexican mintage continues in full force.

"Article Second.—From the date of the present decree the exportation of gold bars is absolutely forbidden.

"Article Third.—Exporters of ores and concentrates of any kind containing gold of a value exceeding six grams per ton will be under obligation to reimport to Mexico in gold bars suitable for mintage, or in Mexican or foreign gold coin, a sum equivalent to the gold produced according to respective assays of the ores or concentrates which may have been exported.

"Article Fourth.—Exporters of silver bars or ores and concentrates containing silver of a value exceeding 50 grams per ton shall be under the obligation to reimport in mintable gold bars, or in national or foreign coins, 25 per centum of the value of the silver contained in the bars, ores, or concentrates which have been exported.

"Article Fifth.—For settlements of gold to be imported, there will be taken as silver basic price the same which may have been fixed by the Treasury Department to collect taxes at the time of export of the corresponding metal.

"Article Sixth.—Exporters of the metal in bars or of the ores and concentrates of gold or silver shall submit to the Custom House through which they may export or at the Treasury Department a bond for the value of the gold which they are to reimport.

"Article Seventh.—Gold imported shall be delivered for mintage at the national mint within the 30 days following date of importation. The mint shall charge importers solely the minting charges.

"Article Eighth.—Reimportations shall be effected within the 10 days subsequent to exportation, after which nonfulfillment of the obligation to reimport shall be penalized by the cashing of the amount of the bond and crediting said sum to the Government as befitting a fraudulent exportation.

"The Assistant Secretary

"R. NIETO."

GERMAN METHODS IN TURKEY DENOUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Germany is not faced with Mr. Gerard's revelations alone. Berlin is now seeing German policy in the Turkish Empire brought into the limelight of publicity by a German who, thanks to his profession, has come into close contact with the methods of his Government in a foreign country. Dr. Harry Stuermer was the correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung at Constantinople during the years 1915-1916; and revolted by the things which he observed, he has denounced a Prussianized Turkish Government in his book, "Zwei Kriegsjahre in Konstantinopel." The author shows himself wholly in favor of the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the forcing back of the Turks to the Anatolian Plateau, since, in his opinion, this scheme offers the best

AMUSEMENTS

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Season tickets for both series now on sale at Symphony Hall. Prices: \$15, \$24, \$28, \$35, \$50. Applications for tickets by mail should be addressed to C. A. ELLIS, Manager, Symphony Hall, Telephone Back Bay 1691.

guarantee for the general interests of civilization.

M. A. Milhaud, the French political writer, says that only M. Gaudin in the French press can equal Dr. Stuermer in describing the abject nature of the régime of the Envers and the Talat. But nobody can equal the German writer in showing what an inquiry a German Empire from Antwerp to Baghdad would be. It is a book, remarks M. Milhaud, which will be as gall and wormwood to the Wilhelmstrasse, and it may, perhaps, open the eyes of the Soviet. Dr. Stuermer wrote it in Geneva and has published it in Lausanne. It has not so far been translated.

MME. GALLI-CURCI AT OPERA HOUSE

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, in recital at Boston Opera House, afternoon of Sept. 30, assisted by Manuel Beneguer, flutist. Mr. Homer Samuels at the piano. The program: Pastoral, Veracini; "The Lass With the Delicate Air," Arvo; "Non so più cosa son," Mozart; "Ah non credea," Bellini; theme e variazioni, with flute obbligato, Proch; "Under the Greenwood Tree," Bucci-Pecora; "Sylvethyn," Singing; "Le papillon," Fournier; "Un rêve," Grieg; "Que fait tu bergère," pastourelles du XVIII; "Le batellier," siècle avec accompagnement; "Rondo villaggeois," de Weckerlin; polonaise from "Mignon," Thomas; Mme. Galli-Curci, Concerto in D, Chaminade; Mr. Beneguer.

The announcement of a recital by Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci seems to be all that is necessary to insure for her a large attendance, notwithstanding that this young artist has been before the public in this country for a very short time. Her appearance yesterday afternoon fully realized expectations aroused by her previous concerts here last spring. The audience showed itself most appreciative, a fact which Mme. Galli-Curci acknowledged by a generous singing of encores, while the graceful measure of her artistry fully warranted the reception she was accorded.

The program was a comparatively simple one, but was rendered with an ease which bespoke a tremendous reserve of both volume and power of expression. At the same time, the selections were of such a nature as to bring out by comparison and contrast the singer's ability and unrivaled ease of execution. The bell-like tone of her voice, enriched as it is by an unusual quality of resonance, renders her selections perforce attractive, and when to this are added a flawless technique and an extremely responsive diction, her rapid attainment of success is perhaps in part explained.

The number that, in a certain sense, showed her to best advantage, was the theme by Proch, and in her rendering of this selection, especially toward the end where a subtle hint of the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia" is noticeable, the singer showed no lack of dramatic capabilities. In the polonaise from "Mignon" also Mme. Galli-Curci had an opportunity to display her technical ability and the remarkable intelligence and beauty of her interpretation. The three old-fashioned French ballads were also given with a simplicity and straightforward sincerity that were especially appealing.

There is a power and dignity about Mme. Galli-Curci's renditions, which removes her at once from the plane of the ordinary artist, and places her among that number who, whether in vocal or instrumental music, are considered peculiarly gifted and remarkably equipped. The impression that is gained almost instinctively is that the singer has so perfect a mastery of all the technical and merely mechanical phases of her singing as to render it almost entirely effortless. It is easy to forget that one is listening to a supremely cultured musician in a feeling of complete satisfaction, such as is gained by a lover of nature in some woodlands, where all is spontaneously in accord.

A noteworthy feature of her singing, too, is the great ease with which she can make a pianissimo passage travel to the farthest seat of her hall. She is upon a concert platform,

it is true, but to her hearers, though she is singing with a wonderful skill and an obvious desire to please, yet her every note, ringing absolutely true, is sung not to an audience of strangers, but to a large concourse of friends.

In the singing of her encores, particularly, Mme. Galli-Curci seemed to take a quite considerable delight in the pleasure which her numbers were giving her hearers, and twice with a charming grace she turned her back upon the main auditorium to sing toward those people who were seated on the stage. At the end of the concert she sang as a concluding number, "Home, Sweet Home," playing the accompaniment herself.

Mr. Beneguer was heard to advantage in a movement from the concerto, and his rendering of the flute obligato to the theme was subdued and in excellent taste. Mr. Samuels accompanied throughout with restraint and in a sympathetic manner.

STOCKHOLM DISPUTE REVIVED IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Under the title of "The Dispute Over Stockholm," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Herr Ebert, discusses the refusal of passports by the Entente governments. He points out that the determination of the English Government not to allow the English and German working classes to meet, was overruled only a short time ago by the English Government itself, when representatives from England and Germany met at The Hague to arrange for the betterment of the conditions of the prisoners. It is now, however, an established fact that the governments of England, the United States, France and Italy, being opposed to peace, were long ago prepared to refuse passports and had a preconcerted plan with this object in view. Herr Ebert then continues: "With this attitude may be compared the recent speeches and announcements of the ministers of the Entente."

In practically every speech, this deputy says, we are assured that they are carrying on the war in the name of democracy and only for the rights and liberties of the people. Where then are democracy and the self-government of the people? The English working classes and the French Socialists have by their attitude to the Stockholm program, followed closely enough the war policy of their governments. Mr. Henderson has always declared himself in favor of carrying on the war to a victorious issue, and the French did not intend to go to Stockholm to treat for peace, but for the "solemn declaration of right." In both these cases the governments have forcibly hindered the delegates. Is this not to withhold the first right of democracy and self-government from your own people? asks Herr Ebert.

Coming as counter to such measures, he continues, one hears that the Socialists of the Central Powers had frankly and without stipulations, laid down their program for a mutual agreement at Stockholm, and that the German Government, by a two-thirds majority, had declared themselves in favor of peace by negotiation, without forcible annexations, and without industrial or financial compensation. Here, then, is an open declaration of war, in opposition to a mutual agreement for peace, the continuance of the most horrible slaughter until the goal of a wild, imperialistic victory is attained. The same statesmen who daily discourse on the rightful government of the people and on the future balance of interests between the people, are making everything subservient to the machine for the murder of the people. The overthrow of Germany is their aim. Painful as this thought is, it is necessary for us to face it, and we must increasingly, with all our strength, defend our rights and our existence. In conclusion Herr Ebert declares that the German Social Democrats will, in any event, proceed to Stockholm.

COAL SAVING PLAN CRITICIZED

School Board's Delay in Starting
Heating Plants Is Subject of
Several Attacks—Joseph Lee
Defends Action

In reply to criticism by Mayor Curley, many public school teachers, one Boston clergyman, the Boston Central Labor Union and others, of the failure of the Boston School Committee to heat the schoolhouses this fall, Joseph Lee, a member of the committee, yesterday made a public statement to the effect that a serious fuel problem confronts the educational authorities. He said: "The question before the school committee is simply whether it is better to save coal in the warm weather or wait and have to shut the schoolrooms down altogether when the weather gets cold." Mr. Lee says that on any cold day the children could be sent home on authority of the superintendent.

The Boston Central Labor Union yesterday considered the school committee's policy of no fires until late fall in the schools and sent a letter to Henry Abrahams, an official of organized labor and a member of the committee, urging that the schools be heated and recommending as an alternative that parents take their children out of school unless the fires are started.

The Rev. William M. Gilbert, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Temple Street, in his weekly discussion of community problems, last night said that if there was not enough coal to go around he would economize in the use of coal in the public buildings, in City Hall, the courthouses, and the police stations before he would stint the schools. The electric beer and cigarette signs could be dispensed with, he indicated.

Evidently alluding to the declared purpose of Mayor Curley to interfere in behalf of the children, the minister said: "I have no desire to embarrass our officials in these times of crisis—but the children must not suffer. The action of some city officials leads me to believe they will not." In his statement, Joseph Lee throws the onus of the failure to heat the schools upon William B. Keough, the business agent of the committee, when he says: "Mr. Keough has been studying the coal situation ever since last winter, has been in close contact with the Committee on Public Safety and other experts; and has reported to the school committee that if coal were not saved now the schools would have to be closed later during the cold weather."

Reassuring the citizens that the

children will be protected, Mr. Lee said:

"There has been some public misapprehension as to the nature and effect of the school committee's action in postponing for the present the lighting of fires in the public schools. Many citizens and some newspapers have assumed that this economy was to be made at the expense of the children. Such is not its intention nor its normal effect."

"The power of the superintendent to dismiss any school where conditions demand such action has not been modified. Whenever a school is too cold it should be and will be dismissed. If mistakes have been made in not closing schools that were too cold the superintendent will see to it that they do not occur in the future."

SCHEME TO BUY CATTLE FOR ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A meeting of live stock salesmen was held recently in Edinburgh at the offices of the Scottish Board of Agriculture, to arrange the details of a scheme for the purchase of home-grown cattle for the army. The maximum prices fixed per hundredweight live weight by the Food Controller are as follows: For cattle purchased in September, 74s; in October, 72s; in November-December, 67s, and in January 60s. In order to insure that the scheme will be carried out in Scotland, in agreement with the views of the live stock agents, the Government Committee for the Purchase of Home-Bred Cattle has sanctioned the appointment of a Scottish committee to act under their direction. Five members representing large live stock interests in Scotland have accordingly been appointed to the Scottish committee with the addition of Mr. J. D. Scott, an agricultural inspector of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland; Mr. J. Shiele Alexander, C. A.; and Mr. Joseph Dobbie who will act as corresponding member and secretary.

Mr. Dobbie explained the details of the Government scheme for the purchase of home-grown cattle, and, in referring to the prices fixed, said that although the Scottish Board of Agriculture was only called upon in an advisory capacity, he believed it was due to its good offices and the Secretary for Scotland that the meat prices were not considerably lower. Although live stock agents were bound by the prices fixed, the Government purchase committee had accepted various practical proposals made by the live stock agents in the interest of Scottish farmers. Sellers would receive payment by checks on a public account, free of the irritating commission charges by banks in Scotland. They would be paid from Edinburgh within a day or two of the accounts being rendered, and there would be no danger of delays occurring, as they

sometimes did in connection with army payments. In order to conform to the usual practice in Scotland, the London committee had also agreed that the Scottish sellers, as soon as their cattle were weighed, would be relieved of the expense and trouble of driving them to the railway and seeing them trucked. If the live stock salesmen offered their services, Mr. Dobbie continued, it would not be on account of any profit they were likely to make. The commission offered might be adequate in England, where there were over 60 areas, the buyers in each of which would be able to purchase large numbers practically at their own doors, but in Scotland—geographically not so much smaller—a buyer in many districts, in order to get a very small number of cattle, would frequently require to go very far afield at his own expense, while the inclusive remuneration which his committee would be able to offer would be only about one-third of what the auctioneers usually got for selling cattle brought to their marts. At the best, Mr. Dobbie said, live stock auctioneers who assisted in the work would not make much profit out of it, but they would assist the farmers through a somewhat unfortunate experience and he believed that the agriculturists affected would be the first to value their services if given.

The resolution approving the appointments was then moved and passed unanimously. A further resolution, to be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Food Controller, was then moved and unanimously agreed to, stating that it was the firm conviction of the Scottish live stock salesmen that if the maximum prices fixed for December and January were not increased at an early date it would not only be impossible to meet the army requirements from Scotland, but that the effect on the future supplies required for the Scottish civil population would be disastrous.

NEW VEGETABLE OIL COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—With a view to engaging in the manufacture and sale of vegetable oils on an international scale, the International Vegetable Oil Company has been organized and capitalized at \$5,000,000. The new company is the successor of the Savannah Oil Mills, a \$600,000 concern, which was owned and controlled by the Savannah Cotton Seed Oil Company. In addition to the plant at Savannah, the company owns plants at Augusta, Raleigh, Dallas, Houston and Tifton. Three years ago the company owned mills only at Augusta and Atlanta, which was then the home of the company. Experiments are being made at the Savannah plant to try and discover a substitute for cotton seed oil for cooking purposes.

MORE TRAINING FOR TEACHERS

Smith-Hughes Law Will Enable
Massachusetts Authorities to
Send Out Itinerant Instructors
in Industrial Work

Training of teachers of industrial subjects on a more extensive scale than has heretofore been possible is about to be put in operation in Massachusetts as a direct result of the operation of the Smith-Hughes law for the aid of industrial education. It will be done by means of itinerant instructors and will include agriculture, a new subject, and home-making for day and evening schools.

While the plans are subject to the approval of the federal authorities there is no doubt but that they will go through with little if any change. Until the State provides additional funds the Smith-Hughes bill will not enable the Board of Education to give a complete training of teachers. The funds available make it possible to take up but one phase of the work. The most pressing need has been deemed that of training the teacher already engaged and at work. In order to make instruction as practical as possible it has been the policy of the board to take their teachers of industrial subjects from the industries. While successful in industry these persons have been hampered by lack of preparation as teachers and this is what the state board is preparing to supply.

Instruction will be given by agents of the board who will go from place to place staying from a few days to two or three weeks in each. The teachers from the surrounding district will be gathered into afternoon or evening classes or schools for instruction. This work will be carried on through the entire school year or as long as there is need of it, and is for teachers of industrial subjects whether in trade-schools or not.

Teacher training for home-making subjects is practically new this year, funds having been inadequate to do much in this line heretofore. Instruction in these subjects offered to girls and women will be built around the Hoover recommendations for economy and thrift in the conservation of food and materials, the wheatless days and the use of corn, graham and other flours in place of wheat.

DONNER STATUE UNDER WAY

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The fourth largest statue ever built in the United States, a bronze memorial to the Donner party, says an Oakland dispatch to the Union, is reaching completion in this city. The base is now being built on the site of the camp.

Chicago Opera Association

Announces the Opening of the 1917-1918 Grand Opera Season for November 12

The season already gives promise of a brilliant success. Practically all of the favorite artists of other years are returning. New artists of international fame are making their first appearance here and there is now the fulfillment of a long cherished hope of all star casts for all performances.

The regular subscriptions for season tickets from former patrons of the Opera are already far in excess of last year. The demand for good music is greater than ever. And this has induced the Chicago Opera Association to offer the "Season Ticket" privilege to a wider public in order that more music lovers may avail themselves of it. Therefore

The First Public Sale of Season Tickets

Begins today at the Auditorium, 58 East Congress Street at 10:00 o'clock and will close next Thursday evening at 6:00 o'clock. In this first public offering

The Season Tickets of the \$2 and \$2.50 Section Only Will Be Placed on Sale

This is often spoken of as the "Music Lovers" Section as at this middle distance one secures the most perfect blending of harmonies from the orchestra and stage. The season ticket entitles the holder to the same seat or seats on the same evening or matinee of each week for ten performances. By the changing of the programmes each week, the holder is assured of the whole cycle of brilliant events. And the reduction in price to a season ticket holder is 25 per cent on the \$2 seats and 20 per cent on the \$2.50 seats. Thus, a season ticket in the \$2 seats is \$15 instead of \$20; and in the \$2.50 seats is \$20 instead of \$25.

CHICAGO OPERA ASSOCIATION

Cleofonte Campanini, General Director

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Today
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SERBIA IS BEING EXTINGUISHED BY CENTRAL POWERS

WHAT COUNTRY HAS SUFFERED

Terrible Atrocities by Austrians and Bulgarians—Details of Tragedy That Has Befallen Little European Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports received by the Serbian Legation here covering the atrocities committed against the Serbians by both the Austrians and the Bulgarians are of such a character that it is possible now to make known to the world, at least in a general way that will be comprehensive, the tragedy that has befallen the little nation where happened the event that was made the excuse for the present world war. The portrayal shows that Serbia is suffering extermination. What Austria fails to do on one side, Bulgaria accomplishes on the other with even greater wantonness.

It has been pointed out to this bureau that these revelations will serve the purpose to the world, and this country especially, of indicating what a monstrous state of mentality it is that must be removed from the consciousness of the peoples involved before civilization can come into its own and enjoy that tranquillity the President of the United States has so often spoken of.

Belgium was the first victim of this work of evil. And then almost simultaneously the destruction of Serbia began, and the Turks undertook also the extermination of the ancient race of Armenians.

With respect to the atrocities in Serbia, it may be said that every fact here presented is taken from official records. The most recent news from Serbia is contained in the following dispatch from Corfu:

"The list of Bulgarian crimes committed against the Serbian population is continually increasing. With a savage hatred against the Serbian people, and with a morbid desire for destruction, the Bulgarians are carrying out their tyrannical work, unmoved by the condemnation of civilized peoples or by the protests of international conscience."

"The headquarters of the British Army on the Salonika front have come into possession of an order addressed by the Bulgarian Minister of War to the Bulgarian General Staff, dated Sofia, May 20, 1917, and signed by the chief secretary of the Minister, Major-General Bradistoff, which admits having sentenced to whipping and hard labor Serbian prisoners who had attempted to escape. The interned Serbian civilians and prisoners of war are to be informed that in the future any attempt at escape will render them liable, in addition to the death penalty, to the burning of their homes in Serbia, the confiscation of their property and the deportation of their families to foreign countries."

"The Bulgarians thus trample on all the canons of international law. Murders do not satisfy them, and their aim in such methods is the extermination of the families of the killed. Although condemned by modern criminal law, and expressly forbidden by the constitutions of many states, the Bulgarians are inflicting these penalties with the sole object of carrying out their real aims under the form of a punishment."

"Whipping and hard labor, both of which are admitted by the Bulgarians themselves to be contrary to international law, exist no longer in other armies. The deportation of the family of a fugitive, too, should be condemned from the standpoint of criminal law, which is based on the principle that every one is responsible only for his own offenses. It is clear that these punishments are not inspired by the fear of numerous escapes. Under pretext of preventing escapes, the Bulgarians think they can deceive the world, while continuing their terrorism against the Serbian nation. Whither can the prisoners of war and interned

Serbian civilians fly? Is it to Rumania, which is occupied by Bulgars and Germans, or to the Serbian provinces under Austrian rule, or to Greece over barbed wire, or perhaps to Turkey? The Bulgarians thus declared every inhabitant of Serbia to be a fugitive and a suspect."

"After assassinating Serbian school-teachers and priests, after interning leading men of the nation, after recruiting the young men by force and carrying out a systematic deportation of the Serbian population, the Bulgarians had recourse to new methods of destruction in the provinces and to the final extermination of the Serbian people. Fresh punishments aimed against prisoners of war and interned Serbs foreshadow a new and premeditated attack, more assassinations, plunderings, deportations and confiscations of property, and complete depopulation by the burning of Serbian homes in Old Serbian territory as well as in Serbian Macedonia."

Fresh information from the Austrian internment camps, related by a Serbian officer, reveals the fact that from 30 to 50 prisoners are perishing every day. Conditions in these camps have been growing worse constantly since their establishment, and the horrors of these places cannot be even hinted at in a newspaper. The condition seems to be the result of a deliberate plan of causing the Serbians all possible suffering before dissolution releases them."

The story of the Serbian deportations is contained in an official report on file in the State Department. It is as follows:

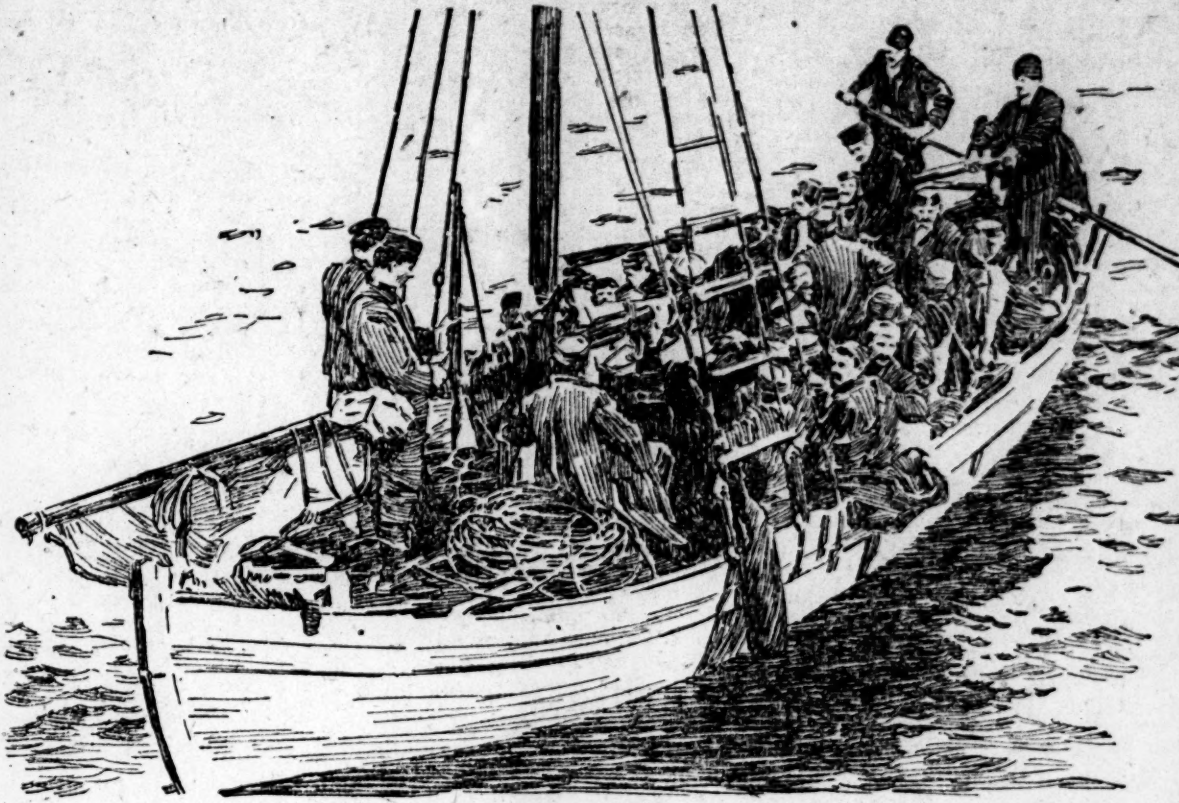
"The Serbian Government has been informed that the Austrians and the Bulgarians are deporting large numbers of the Serbian population from the occupied territories, fining them thereby the Germans, who equally have been deporting the population of the occupied French and Belgian

several foreign newspapers, as for instance the *Birzeva*, *Viedomosti*, *Echo de Paris*, *Manchester Guardian*, etc."

"The deportations from the territories occupied by Austria began immediately. For example, as soon as Belgrade was taken, about 5000 residents of that city, men, women and children, were deported to Dobol. These persons were placed in such miserable camps and received such miserable food that within a year one-half of them perished. Although the deportations started from the beginning, it assumed larger proportions when Rumania entered the war, and it reached its climax after the fall of Monastir. The deportation was carried out in masses. Mostly males of 17 years and above were deported. As an example, the male population of Belgrade was compelled to report every week to its police district, where it was subjected to medical examination, after which generally followed the deportation to a prisoners' camp. Men were deported without regard to their ages; among them were people of above 70 years of age. Women and children were deported together with men. Serbian peasant women were seen in prisoners' camps at Brauner and Heinrichsgrun. Serbian children are to be found mostly in prisoners' camps at Hagymeyer, Heinrichsgrun and Brauner. At the last-mentioned place, as admitted by Austrian newspapers, there are confined 800 boys, aged 9 to 19 years. According to our information this number is much larger and it reaches 2000. The children were deported in accordance with a specific plan. In the beginning of May, 1916, an announcement was made that the High schools would be reopened and the boys were called to report for instruction. According to acts which were prepared upon their own reports, the deportation of these children was then carried out."

"It is difficult to give the exact num-

were deported to Bulgaria, among other people, all the members of the Serbian Parliament, all the clergy, and all the physicians. . . . As statements from refugees show, it is figured that until the end of 1916, about 10,000 families were deported from Serbian territories taken by Bulgaria. The deportations were conducted in the most inhuman manner. Our people



Serbian troops being towed up the Danube to the defense of Nish



Serbian women selling to German soldiers in market place at Nish

territories. The seat of the Belgian Government is too distant from the occupied territories to be able to gather so far complete details concerning this new violation of the international law on the part of the Austrians and Bulgarians, but, according to reports from refugees from Serbia, among whom there are subjects of neutral countries, it is possible to assert positively that the deportation of the Serbian population is an undeniable fact. All persons who have brought news about the deportations are trustworthy witnesses, and they made their statements under oath. These statements are even more worthy of belief, as they fully agree with the news in regard to the deportations which has been published in

ber of men deported, but considering that these countrymen of ours were distributed in nine different places, Achach, Boldoghaza, Brauner, Hagymeyer, Nezsider, Rat, Traulau, Heinrichsgrun, Tzegl, considering further that at Achach alone there were 2000 of them in September, 1916, and that it is figured that the large prisoners' camp at Brauner contains 35,000 persons, the number of persons deported from Serbia is undoubtedly not a small one, and it can safely be asserted that the deportations were carried out in masses. In carrying out the deportations the Austrian soldiers displayed their customary brutality." (Then follow details that may not be published.)

"From the old Serbian State there

were not given sufficient time even to prepare themselves, and they were driven away without being provided with even the most necessary effects. At Nish, for example, most of the prominent citizens were arrested on the streets and were taken away without opportunity to take leave of their families. Residents of Porech villages were driven away nude and barefooted during the bitter cold. On the way to Bulgaria these unfortunate were given as food one-half of a ration of bread for a week. The Bulgarian escort subjected them to inhuman treatment and drove them ahead with the butts of their guns, as cattle. Cold, hunger and inhuman treatment caused many of them to succumb on the way."

"In the Serbian territories, occupied by the Austrians, a steady process of destroying everything Serbian has been going on. Special attacks have been directed at the national religion and the national language. In theory the orthodox religion is being considered free, but in practice a whole string of measures were adopted which to a large extent, if not totally, prevent the people from professing their religion. The orthodox services have been reduced, and the Roman Catholic services have been introduced throughout the land. Under all sorts of pretexts the orthodox priests have been deported from their parishes and have been imprisoned in Hungary. The deportation of these priests, it is told in the official reports, is carried out with brutality even greater than that shown to peasants. As an example, the priest Milosh Rankovitch of Rashka, a gentle and inoffensive man, beloved by all persons of the community and who had ministered to most of them, was driven like a criminal or wild beast out to Belgrade under armed guard and with his hands bound. The churches were also desecrated. The Austrian officers taking them over for their own use. Thus the practice of the orthodox religion is all but impossible, and, as if to make the work complete, the Austrian Government forbade the use of the Julian calendar, which is necessary to the Serbians in arranging their church and feast days."

"The national language also is being obliterated. The Cyrillic alphabet, which has always been one of the main characteristics of the Serbian language, has been forbidden in the most severe manner. In all cities the names of the streets have been

changed from Cyrillic into Latin types. In all printing offices the Cyrillic type has been replaced by Latin. The publication of Cyrillic books has been prohibited, and all the documents of the authorities are now written in Latin type. The schools have been closed and the former Serbian teachers have not been allowed to teach. The educational function has been given to a Hungarian, Janos Farago, who will organize the educational system in an anti-Serbian spirit. The national museum has been looted and every object of value or cherished by the Serbians has been stolen."

Then as to the part the Bulgarians have played in this program: Reports show that there is no difference in purpose, only that the Bulgarians are even more brutal in their treatment of this people than the Austrians. The Bulgarians have destroyed the Serbian church, and priests are forbidden to hold services. All the priests who have not been murdered have been interned, and the Bulgarians have sent priests of the Bulgarian church into Serbia."

The Bulgarians have also accomplished the destruction of the Serbian historical antiquities. All the Serbian monasteries have been devastated, especially the famous monasteries Ravaniza and Manastir, erected in the Fourteenth Century. These landmarks were respected even by the Turks during their occupation of that land for several centuries. All the sculptural inscriptions in churches and monasteries, memorials of ancient Serbian rulers, have been destroyed by hammer and axe. The attempt to convert the remaining Serbians into Bulgarians has commenced, and Bulgarian teachers have been sent into Serbia to teach Serbians, who as a class, are far more intelligent than Bulgarians. In other words, the Bulgarians are sending teachers out of their country into Serbia who are needed to teach their own people."

Deputy Dr. Otakar Ribar, Slovene, from Trieste, recently voiced this appeal: "We Southern Slavs frankly declare that we will not allow anybody to deprive us of the right of self-determination, and that we will fight against any government which refuses to recognize this right. The horrors of this war have hit nobody harder than the Southern Slavs. Go to the Balkans, to Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dal-

And this campaign of extermination is being waged against us also. Therefore, we appeal to our Government and also to the governments of the Entente, in the interests of Southern Slavdom, to put an end to this frenzy and bloodshed."

Then came a time when the poor man of Serbia could not endure longer the tortures of the internment camp, and the separation from their families, or the uncertainty of their condition. A revolt developed in February last. The unrest began and was observed in December. Then it appeared that in the departments of Nish, Vranja, Leskovatz and Prokuplje the population was making preparations to throw off the oppressor's yoke. In February the Bulgarian military authorities began to feel alarm, and a measure to prevent insurrection ordered fresh internment of the population. The result of this measure, which was carried out with the greatest cruelty, added to the forced recruitment of the people, was to cause the Serbian revolutionary organization to precipitate its action. A riot in March developed into rebellion and regular engagements took place. Fighting continued for 15 days and finally the revolt was put down. The retaliatory measures taken by the Bulgarians were of the most revolting character, and even women and children were not spared the gibbet. In general, neither old men, women or children were spared."

The details, so far as printable, of the massacres that followed, are given in this report:

"From a source which for obvious reasons we cannot disclose, but which is absolutely authentic, we report numerous atrocities perpetrated on the Serbs in the surroundings of Prilep, in Macedonia. Even if these particulars are derived only from a small part of the Serbian territory now under the Bulgars, they give a clear picture of the terrible plight of the Serbian people under Bulgarian domination. We refrain from commenting upon them further, but publish the list exactly as we have received it and confine ourselves to stating that the crimes we enumerate have been perpetrated on Macedonians in Macedonia, which, according to the Bulgarians, protestations before all the world, the Bulgars have entered as the liberators of a Bulgar population

of Prilep, in Macedonia, is sufficient proof of all we have said:

"In the village of Doglavatz the Bulgars have massacred the following: Trajko Mircetic, priest, and 17 members of his family; Mircet Rasse and four members of his family; Miroslav Jankovic and six members of his family; Milan Jankovic and six members of his family; Josip Veljkovic, Sasan Filipovic and three members of his family; Boza Jankovic and two members of his family; Vasilij Markovic and nine members of his family; Stefan Ristic and two members of his family. In most of these cases the entire family has been massacred."

"Besides the above-named victims, the Bulgars have massacred the following individuals: Four children belonging to Stojko Mercetic, the wife of Kuzman Stevanovic, seven members of the family of Kona Trankovic, the son of Ivan Ristic, 15 members of Stojan Kostic's family, 10 members of Nesko Stojanovic's family, the mother of Aleksu Trajkovic, the daughter-in-law of Mitar Doodanovic, three members of the Spirko Djordjevic family, two members of the Stojan Jovanovic family, two members of the Petar Stojkovic family, 10 members of the Trenk Veljkovic family, two members of the Bogoj Ristic family, the son of Dimitrije Djordjevic, three of Brajan Marcetic's children, five members of the Simon Petrovic family, the father of Milan Aleksic, one of Kona Telvic's children, three members of the Spirko Kotic family, five members of the Stojan Aleksic family, three members of the Ivan Ristic family, four members of the Pavle Ristic family, three members of the Andjevo Jovanovic family, two members of the Stojan Najdovic family, the mother of Ljilja Veljkovic, three members of the Spirko Najdovic family, four members of the Nikola Jovanovic family, two of Vasilij Apostolovic's children, two members of the Sazan Trenkovic family, four members of the Sava Veljkovic family, three members of the Todor Abdjelkovic family. The last named is at work in America, and the four preceding names are those of Serbian soldiers in Corfu."

"Before killing Trajko Mircetic, the Bulgars robbed him of 70 pounds Turkish. They robbed Miro Bogdanovic of 100 Napoleons; Ivan Ristic and Andjevo Jovanovic of 70 Napoleons, and so forth."

"In the village of Marjor the Bulgars massacred the following: Mihailo Steta and six members of his family; Kosta Samaka and three members of his family; Krsto Naumovic and three members of his family. Besides these they also killed three members of the Boza Risanovic family, three members of the Sava Veljkovic family, five members of the Petar Mlenkovic family, and four members of the Veljko Trajkovic family."

"In the village of Strevja the Bulgars killed Dima Veljkovic, a priest, and thirteen members of his family, exterminating the whole household. They also killed the father of Vasilij Trbic and the daughter of Jankula Domazetovic, agricultural laborer."

"Besides committing these murders, the Bulgars set fire in this village to the house of Vasilij Trbic, and the stores of hay and straw belonging to Jankula Domazetovic. Before killing Dima Veljkovic, the Bulgars robbed him of 400 Napoleons in gold."

"In Prilep the Bulgars killed the following: Vojvoda Josif and two grandsons, one of whom was named Ljilja Veljkovic."

"In the village of Vitalishte the Bulgars have killed Bina Andonovic, president of the Town Council; Inko Djordjevic, farm laborer; two brothers Darkovic, Stojan Trajkovic."

"In Krushevo the Bulgars have killed Mikoja, Kosara and Petar Nikolic."

"In the village Chonishte they have



A well in the town of Alexinat

matia, and you will see for yourselves that the flourishing hamlets, villages and towns have been literally laid in ruins. This was not done for any exigency of war. What is more, the authorities have devastated everything. They raged against everything that bore the Slav name, and that in such degree as Europe has not witnessed since the Battle of Kossovo. Since Kossovo our nation has not witnessed or survived a similar disaster. From the neighborhood of Nish alone the Bulgars have carried off 30,000 of our people to the deserts of Asia Minor."

The appended list of facts will amply demonstrate whether the Macedonians are Serbs or Bulgars. "From our source of information we learn the following: In Macedonia the Bulgars are perpetrating horrors which can only be believed by one who has seen them with his own eyes. Wholesale slaughter, the extermination of entire families, arson, the looting of money and property—these are the methods by which the Bulgars are converting the Macedonian population to being Bulgars. The following list of atrocities perpetrated in the district

killed Prokopije Jovanovic, a priest, and Djordje Jovanovic."

"In the village Rapesht they have killed Ilija Romanovic."

"In the village Iven they have killed Jovan Biljadaj, Ilija Tosevic and his wife; also two other women whose names are unknown."

"In the village Makova they have killed Jasna Ristic."

"In the village Tepavo they have killed Bogoj Markovic and Ristic Ristic."

"In the village Subodo they have



Serbian women refugees driving cattle from the Austrians

killed Stojan Kulevica, farm laborer, and Dimko Jankulovic.

"In the village Gostirzhd and Keshinatz over 30 men and women have been massacred, but their names are unknown."

"In the village Krape the Bulgars have robbed the priest Tasi of 200 Napoleons in gold. We understand that after the robbery he was also massacred, but this information is not positive."

"In the village Rilieve the Bulgars set fire to the house of the priest Milan Dimitrijevic."

"These murders were perpetrated in various ways; the victims were knifed, shot, beaten, tortured and burnt alive. The murderers respected neither age nor sex."

"Male and female infants in the cradle and people of over 70 years have been slaughtered alike. Besides massacre, torture, mutilation, violation, kidnapping and robbery of the worst type are of common occurrence."

"Large numbers of people have been banished to Bulgaria, including the following: Marko Lile and Trajko Jovanovic, both priests from Gradishnitsa; Todor Markovic, a priest from Gradishnitsa; Andon Mitrovic, a priest from Staravina; Jovan Petrovic, a priest, and Jovan Arnatovic, a peasant, both from Budimir; Trifun Trajnovic, a priest from Chanshite, etc."

"This far from being a complete list of the Bulgarian atrocities committed in the surroundings of Prilep, as it is impossible to enumerate them all, and as the final chapter of this sordid narrative must be recorded, because it is officially known, the Bulgarians, because of their cupidity, their hatred and their desire for revenge, have sent 30,000 Serbian girls and young women into Asia Minor and Turkey."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESEARCH IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MANCHESTER, England.—At the annual meeting of the Tootal Broadhurst, Lee Company Ltd., cotton spinners, manufacturers, and merchants of Manchester, the chairman, Mr. H. Tootal Broadhurst, explained a scheme that had been devised by the directors for the encouragement of research and education. He said that the directors had decided to set aside £10,000 per annum for five years for education and research. They considered that "British trades had not been sufficiently allied with science," and that in this respect they were behind some other countries. Others would, no doubt, have also learned lessons from the war, and they anticipated a great demand from the various industries of the country for chemists, physicists and other scientific men which would exceed the supply, and they must therefore be prepared to produce some from the personnel they possessed.

They could not hope to achieve satisfactory results without a "staff of highly trained scientists and technologists." The company's education scheme, however, took a wider view than the production of these specialists. Some of these they must certainly train and produce, but the directors hoped, by their scheme, to improve the general efficiency of all their employees. As a step in this direction they welcomed the proposals of Mr. Herbert Fisher, president of the Board of Education, outlined in his recent speech in the House of Commons, particularly the abolition of the half-time system as it at present existed in the cotton industry, and the compulsory part-time education of children from 14 to 15 years of age, for about 320 hours in the year, or an equivalent of eight hours a week for 40 weeks. The proposals had caused some modifications in the directors' original plan.

In his speech Mr. Fisher had said: "We do not desire to discourage voluntary effort. On the contrary, we believe that very great benefit accrues from the recognition on the part of employers of their educational responsibilities toward their employees. We believe that a great many more employees may be induced to start part-time schools connected with their own concerns in view of the general obligations created under this bill for some form of continued education throughout the period of adolescence." The directors, continued Mr. Broadhurst, intended to carry out Mr. Fisher's idea at the Bolton works, to begin with where they proposed to establish a works school, in which part-time instruction would be given by day during working hours. At different stages of the young employee's career they would select for further education those showing outstanding ability, and in approved cases give them whole-time education, followed by a university course.

As to research, the company had its own laboratories, but the work of their "scientists at present consists mainly of insuring regularity in production and solving difficulties which daily present themselves." That part of the sum to be devoted to research would be used to obtain fresh knowledge, and as they could not hope to achieve any important results in a short period, they had decided to set aside, in good years and bad, for the next five years a sum for this purpose. They were not embarking on this scheme for research with any idea that they were going to make any great or startling discovery, but they were convinced that by patience and systematic investigation they would, during the five years, obtain knowledge that must be of value to the business, and possibly to the cotton industry in general.

NEGROES READY TO GO SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau. ATLANTA, Ga.—A labor agency in Cincinnati has written to Mayor Caudill of Atlanta advising that there is a long list of Negro laborers whom they can return to the South if the demand in the South is strong enough. Employers are to pay transportation, according to the plan.

NEED OF CITIZEN LEADERS IN WAR TIME POINTED OUT

President Hadley of Yale Tells of the Demands of a Democracy in Talk to Students

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In addressing the undergraduates in Woolsey Hall yesterday, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, pointed out the need of trained men in communities and the business world, especially in time of war and urged the students to prepare for the "high calling of the citizen whose patriotism is guided by judgment." After reviewing the way a "German theorist" regards democracy, President Hadley declared that "Democracy is on trial" and "if the members of a democracy can use judgment as well as impulse in the management of public affairs, it will stand."

Proceeding President Hadley explained the way in which colleges fit for leadership in work like this. He said:

"First, we must know how to find out facts; where to look for them, how to test them, how to judge the evidence for one statement or another in the face of our prepossessions. We are always tempted to accept the statement which is easiest to understand, instead of the one that is most scrupulously near the truth; to take our knowledge from the highly colored phrases of the novel or the newspaper, rather than from laborious investigation of our own."

"Our eye is so caught by the label, the headline, or the advertisement, that we feel no impulse to test the underlying reality. The bane of American work as a whole, is the unwillingness of our people to take trouble to get things right. Every claim intelligently pursued, every language systematically studied, every argument thoroughly analyzed into its last elements, is an education in getting the difficult kind of knowledge which is really worth while and which makes its possessor a safe guide to himself and to his country instead of an unsafe one."

"It is not enough for us or for the country to face facts truthfully. We must know the relative importance of different kinds of facts. In every community, whatever its character, we tend to exaggerate the things that are in the immediate foreground, and to underrate or neglect because of their remoteness things that are really larger in importance. It is here that subjects like history or literature have their greatest advantage for the citizen. The man who has studied history, and that man alone, can judge current politics rightly, because he sees what things have made nations great for centuries. The man who has breathed the spirit of the best literature, and that man alone, can judge clearly the conduct of his fellow men about him, because he sees which ideals have taken hold on strong men in successive generations. The man who reads the current literature of the day learns what ideals the day deems worth while. The man who reads the Bible learns what ideals the ages have found worth while. The men who built up the United States of America had scanty education by some of our modern standards; but they knew Greek and Roman history, they knew Shakespeare, and they knew the Bible."

"And finally, we must not only look at facts and value them rightly, but we must help others to see them in their true value. We must learn to put our thoughts into plain English. And to do this we must begin by learning to think."

"The man who has facts at command, knows their relative values, and understands the art of stating them in proper order, is the guide whom the people crave. Men sometimes talk of the selfishness of the masses or of their lack of intellectual curiosity. The trouble is not so much selfishness as restricted vision; not lack of curiosity, but desire to gratify that curiosity too easily. The man whose study of language has taught him to avoid unnecessary words, and whose study of mathematics or of law has taught him to take his thoughts to pieces and put them together again, until he has arranged them in the form of proof, goes out into the world equipped as a leader of men. His it is to lift them above their prejudices. His it is to help them to the kind of knowledge and the kind of wisdom which the citizens must possess in order that a free commonwealth may remain free. His it is to develop the rational patriotism and rational religion on which permanent freedom must rest."

FARMS CARED FOR BY ITALIAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ROME, Italy.—The fine way in which the women of Italy have carried on agricultural work in the absence of the men is the subject of an article by Antonio Bizzozero in the Giornale d'Italia. Throughout a large part of Italy, when their husbands, brothers and sons have been called up to join the army, the writer says, the women have undertaken the management of the farms and have cultivated the land, gathered in the crops and tended the animals. On many farms there has been little change in the order of the work since the beginning of the war, thanks to the energy with which the women have set themselves to accomplish all the necessary tasks. It was after the men had been called up that the scarcity of labor became so apparent, owing to the fact that in Italy agriculture has not yet attained that industrial character which only comes with the employment of a large quantity of machinery. In some regions work is carried on by most primitive methods, which constitute an anachron-

ism when compared with the progressive conditions of modern times. The war has thrown these striking contrasts into high relief, but after the war they must cease to be, both in the interests of the nation and also in order to ameliorate conditions among the poorer classes. The women have been able to do the most valuable work in districts where agriculture has been carried on in the most progressive lines, where the properties are the most subdivided and where there are the greatest number of houses scattered through the countryside, so that the people live in perpetual contact with the land they cultivate.

The writer says that in the district of Emilia he has often admired the women guiding their oxen and their horses, themselves seated on the cutting machine at the time of the hay harvest, or helping with the thrashing operations. He had even seen some of the strongest of them carrying sacks of corn to the granaries, to say nothing of undertaking all the minor farming operations, which devolved entirely upon them. In some farmhouses five or six quintals of milk were consumed daily in making Parmesan cheese, and the women were carrying out this difficult work.

Appreciation of all this work and the need that the example set by such women should be widely followed induced the Technical Committee for Agriculture to propose to the Government in March, 1916, that the women workers should be rewarded. The idea was favorably received by the Minister, Signor Cavasola, and put into execution by Signor Rainieri, the present Minister for Agriculture, in June of the same year. Various bodies connected with agriculture, and the local authorities, were charged with the task of collecting the names of the women who deserved rewards, together with details of their cases, and of forwarding such information to the Minister before the end of the year, stating in each case what reward they considered should be given. The Technical Committee of Agriculture examined all the particulars sent in and forwarded them to the Ministry, with the result that 12,713 awards were made.

Some of these consisted of diplomas, some of medals, others of both diplomas and money. Seventy-three gold medals had been awarded, 5739 silver gilt medals, 2645 silver medals and 2223 awards of money, besides 59 diplomas to organizations which had made a large use of women's labor in agricultural work. These awards would shortly be given out. Only a comparatively small number of awards had been made in the south of Italy or in the islands, but this was due to the fact that it was not the custom in these parts for women to work in the fields. It was against the ancient traditions of both Sicily and Sardinia for women to leave their domestic duties even for a short time in order to do work on the land, which, as a matter of fact, was often carried on at a great distance from their homes. In spite of this, both the south of Italy and the islands had furnished fine examples of admirable women who had made great sacrifices in order to maintain the cultivation of the land, showing how past traditions were giving way and how in every part of Italy the country stood at the beginning of a great revival.

WORKMEN'S GARDENS IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ROME, Italy.—A scheme for providing gardens for the working classes, which has proved highly successful, was first instituted in Rome in the district of San Lorenzo, by the Duke of Torlonia, succeeded later by Prince Ludovico Chigi. Similar gardens have now been instituted in other quarters of Rome, notably that of Testaccio and of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme. These gardens have been proved to be of great benefit to those who cultivate them, not only by enabling them to supply themselves and their families with vegetables, but also by reason of the excellent effect which it is claimed the gardening work has on those who do it. Cavaliere Nicodemo Severi, the director of the Public Gardens of Rome, has undertaken to act as technical adviser on the subject of the gardens, and a small book has been published for the benefit of the gardeners showing how the cultivation may be most profitably carried out. In order to encourage the production of vegetables and of kitchen garden produce, Princess di Vigliano has given several prizes in money to the most successful cultivators in the Testaccio districts. The judges who selected the recipients for the prizes stated that praiseworthy work had been accomplished by all the families working these little gardens. It is hoped that the success of the experiment will lead to the use of more occupied land in the outskirts of Rome for the same purpose.

STRIKE OF GREAT LAKES SEAMEN IS CALLED OFF

Federal Shipping Board, Serving as Arbitrator, Decides to Grant Wage Increases Asked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Union leaders here have called off the strike of Great Lakes seamen, following the decision of the Federal Shipping Board, which has been serving as arbitrator in their dispute with carriers, to grant the wage increases demanded. The dispute was brought to the shipping board when it appeared that the carriers' refusal to deal with the seamen's union had defeated all hope of an adjustment. Both sides agreed to abide by the board's decision in all except the demand for union recognition, and this demand the carriers still refuse to meet.

The lake carriers were the only ship-owners of the country who did not enter into the general agreement negotiated recently by the Government with shipping interests and union representatives, under which a new general wage scale was fixed and living conditions aboard ship improved.

The men asked a minimum wage for seamen during October and November of \$95 a month. The carriers had declined to pay more than \$85. Deck hands are to receive \$30 a month, \$2.50 more than the carriers were willing to pay.

Other demands were waived pending investigation by the board.

Resumption of Shipbuilding Expected

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The iron traders' council here is expecting a complete resumption of the work on government shipbuilding. This has become possible since the boiler makers' union, which has blocked the settlement of a strike of 30,000 metal trades workers, decided to accept the terms of a temporary agreement ratified by allied unions.

The decision to return to work was reached after officials of the iron trades council had addressed the boiler makers and made an appeal to their patriotism. Work on \$150,000,000 Government shipbuilding contracts in San Francisco and the Bay region has been disabled two weeks by the strike. No progress is reported with reference to any settlements of the strikes at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

MAKING OF AN ARMY OFFICER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The provision of officers for the large armies which the British Empire has raised since its entry into the European War, has been and still is, one of the most important departments of war organization. That this would be so, was recognized by those who felt themselves compelled to warn the nation of the impending conflict, in the years immediately preceding 1914. In these days, military authorities are continually emphasizing the importance of the role played by the junior officers in the particular kind of warfare now being waged on the western front. This opinion is emphatically endorsed, of course, by all junior officers. With the object therefore of training promising material for the task of controlling in battle the operations of a small body of infantry, employing all the weapons with which infantry are armed, a system of cadet schools which will insure a regular and determinable supply of officers has been necessitated, both at home and in France.

The cadet schools are a development of the officers' training corps established at the universities and larger schools when Viscount Haldane was Secretary of State for War. The nation is largely indebted to these corps for the large number of officers in an advanced stage of training provided for the new armies in 1914 and 1915, but since they were run on a voluntary basis and were not, with one or two exceptions, technically "forces of the crown," their activities were largely curtailed with the passing of the Military Service Acts and the introduction of compulsory service. The cadet schools which have replaced them are an integral part of the army organization, and their personnel comprises men who have been recommended from the ranks of regiments at the front or at home. The officers, too, have been attached to the schools after service in the field.

After several months' service at the front, cadets consider the work in the schools somewhat pleasant. The intricacies of company drill—Chelsea style—may be somewhat confusing, after a long time in the trenches, and even company sergeants find they have

something to learn in this direction: map reading and compass work may be so mysterious that a patrol finds itself at T. instead of at A.—military law may be such a tangle that in an examination paper a candidate gives a delinquent two days' pay, instead of fining him that amount; but when it comes to the final test at the end of the course, 98 per cent are successful, a result which is contrary to what they profess to expect. Apart from this success the course itself is voted just as pleasing, for it is as full of variety, says the company dramatic critic, as a revue. Physical training, tactical schemes, trench digging, wire entanglements, map reading, night marching, reconnaissance work, and reports on positions, are some practical branches of soldiering with which the potential officer must be familiar. In addition, of course, to bombing, musketry, and the Lewis gun. Lectures on these subjects, as well as on sanitation, military law, pay duties and kindred subjects, are given by the officers in the intervals of active field work. In order to learn by practical experience the job of every one in a company, from the commander to the private, each cadet in turn assumes these duties for a short period.

Not the least part of the cadet school life is the social side. The mess is run as near as possible on the lines of an officers' mess, and in a few months an attempt is made to inculcate in the future officer the traditions of the service, as far as they affect mess etiquette and mess hospitality. Guest nights are held frequently and the historic talent in the company has to reveal itself for the credit of the school. Criticism on these occasions is friendly, if it exists at all, and although an individual's foibles as a vocalist may be publicly exploited on the march next day by a rival platoon, anything in the nature of a noise is tolerated.

The noise that may be made on these occasions, however, is a mere whisper compared with the roar that shakes the station when the company departs on the first possible train for town after the colonel's farewell speech. From that moment, the company is "on leave, pending gazette" the longest leave it may have had since it joined the army. Jovially commanding the station master and subordinate officials to stand at ease, it leaves the scene of its labors of the past few months. It probably does not know to what sphere of action the coming months may take it; it may not even know the regiments to which its members are going; but it does know that for a few weeks it can forget that "there is a war on," and that when it is recalled by the War Office, it will do its duty as it did in the Cadet Battalion.

MISSOURI OPPOSES GUARD UNIT CHANGE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Governor Gardner sent a telegram to the Secretary of War, saying Jefferson City dispatch to the Star, protesting vigorously against the division and consolidation of Missouri regiments. The Governor does not feel it fair that these regiments should be separated. He believes if the Government desires to increase the number of men to a regiment, it should use the 19,000 recruits for the new national army which Missouri is sending forward, and he has made this proposition to the Secretary of War.

SHIPPING NEWS

Heavy receipts of fresh groundfish were landed at the South Boston Fish Pier today. Wholesale prices were high. Arrivals: Steamer Swell, 108,000 pounds; Steamer Waver, 113,500, schooners Ralph Brown 50,000, Leonora Silveria 45,000, Blanche 23,000, H. L. Marshall 54,000, Ruth and Margaret 26,500, Fannie Belle Atwood 37,200, Ruth 27,000, Elva L. Spurling 23,500, Blanche Irving 16,500, Metacom 24,000, Eva Avina 8100, Olivia Sears 10,000, Pauline 29,000, Waltham 24,000, Elenora De Costa 24,400, Eugenia 27,000, Aenshia 51,100, and Ralph Russell 15,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Steak cod \$9.50@10.75, market cod \$5@5.50, haddock \$5@5.50, pollock \$5@6.25, large hake \$8.50, small hake \$6.25, and cusk \$5@6.25.

Mackerel receipts today were: Orion 20,000 pounds, Stiletto 45,000, Squanto 55,000, Benjamin A. Smith 18,000, and harmony 25,000. There were 420 bbls salted mackerel landed from this fleet. Wholesale prices were 11 cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals reported here to-

day were: Romance 166 bbls, salted mackerel, Killarney 45 bbls, salted mackerel, British schooner Electra with salted fish from Canada, and Smuggler 350,000 pounds salted fish. A few herrings were also landed by small boats.

Local United States Immigration officials today ordered Francisco F. Feliciano, a Porto Rican stowaway, arriving here late Saturday, to be landed. He was released owing to the fact that Porto Ricans are citizens of the United States. He told the officials he came to this country in search of employment, having heard that at high wages were paid here. The man hid in the steamer's coal bunkers and was discovered the second day out.

REAL ESTATE

A transaction in mercantile property has just been closed, wherein David P. Kimball sold to Harris Ulin, for investment, the Blackstone Building, a four story brick structure, at 130 to 138 Hanover Street, corner of 74 to 78 Union Street, also 42 and 44 Washington Street. There is about 6400 square feet of land taxed on a valuation of \$319,300, and the total assessment is \$380,000. C. W. Whittier & Brothers were the brokers.

The Salvation Army has bought the estate, 17 Stanford Street, from Mary E. Dulin. It consists of a large house standing on a lot of 2900 square feet, all having an assessed value of \$12,000. The Army will use it in connection with its work. The brokers were Watson G. Cutter & Sons.

Papers have also gone to record in the sale of a large double frame 2½ story house, and 10,191 square feet of land, located at 8 St. Marys Street, Back Bay. The total taxed value is \$13,000 and \$11,700 of it is carried on the land. Daniel Grishaver et al conveyed title to Minnie A. Durgin.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Clara C. McClellan has sold to Celia Segel, the frame dwelling and frame stable situated at 83 to 87 Eastmond Street, Dorchester, together with 15,862 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$8900, of which the land carries \$4700.

Judith C. Prescott has purchased from Cornelia A. James, title to a group of frame houses located at 446 to 458 River Street, built on 32,232 square feet of land extending through to Gillespie Lane, the total assessment being \$5400. Of this amount \$3500 is land value.

ALLSTON PROPERTY SOLD

An improved estate owned by Thomas H. Baldwin at 1 Cambridge Terrace and 548 Cambridge Street, Allston, has been sold through the office of Taft & Waite, to James Cannon. This is a double frame dwelling with 5849 square feet of land, assessed together for \$10,000.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Sept. 29, 1917:

	Trans- actions	Mort- gages	Amt of m'gages
Sept 24.....	77	38	\$85,500
Sept 25.....	70	36	93,265
Sep 26.....	42	17	39,590
Sept 27.....	51	26	60,925
Sept 28.....	81	42	89,973
Sept 29.....	32	16	104,125
Total.....	354	175	\$473,125
Same week 1916.....	305	277	1,341,436
Same week 1915.....	467	224	\$85,810
Week end Sept 22, 23, 24.....	350	176	457,382

CANADIAN CLUB AUXILIARY

Members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Canadian Club of Boston will hold their first meeting of the season at Chauncy Hall, Tuesday afternoon. Plans for extending the war work of the auxiliary will be discussed. Hostesses will be Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, Mrs. George T. Beamish, Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mrs. George W. Bentley, Mrs. Charles A. Bray and Miss Adelaide Bishop.



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COLONEL HOUSE'S BUREAU IS TO BE ADVISORY ONLY

President Wilson's Appointee Emphasizes the Fact That He Will Make No Decisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Colonel House, at his home in East Fifty-third Street, has made it very plain that his work of systematizing research operations necessary before the United States can be prepared to enter understandingly into any future peace negotiations was one of preparedness only. He made it plain that it was not because the President saw peace very near that he was preparing for the discussions. Colonel House pointed out that the governments of the allied nations had been for a long time preparing data on the solution of all the knotty problems that will come before the peace conference. In addition to this, he said, there were diplomats in all the European nations, Germany included, whose knowledge of world politics was superior to that possessed by American statesmen. It is because of this condition, one which at present might put America's representatives in the position of not being free at all times from the necessity of acting on the knowledge of others, that the President has designated Colonel House to prepare the American authorities for peace negotiations. As Colonel House himself put it:

"At all conferences those come off best who are best equipped, who have the best cards in the way of knowledge of what they are about. It is intended that the proper knowledge be gathered for the use of America." Colonel House emphasized his statement that he would not make any decisions on any points of international politics; he said he would prepare the knowledge and the data on all points—that was all. The purpose, in brief, of the undertaking is to insure that the situation will not arise when America's peace commissioners will not be able to act with a full knowledge of the facts in the case.

Colonel House will in the very near future have a conference with President Wilson in Washington with a view to perfecting the organization with which his work is to be accomplished. While acting with the State Department, the collection of data by Colonel House and his staff will be done outside of regular diplomatic circles. He will be assisted by college professors, experts on international trade, and others whom the Colonel is now selecting.

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE

In the annual collection at Harvard for Phillips Brooks House, \$1097.50 had been reported up to Sunday night, without including the amounts obtained in the senior dormitories. The collection, which is intended to raise \$5000, was started on Thursday. The amounts reported by the three teams engaged in the work were: Team 1, F. Parkman '19, captain, \$509.80; Team 2, R. E. Gross '19, captain, \$310; Team 3, G. A. Brownell '19, captain, \$288. The highest individual collector in Team 1 is R. Saltonstall '20, with \$118.50. The reports from the two other teams were not complete. The system of collecting by teams, which is used for the first time, is patterned after a plan employed in New York. The captain of the team which obtains the most money will be appointed assistant treasurer of Phillips Brooks House, and the three individuals who stand highest will be the captains of next year's teams.



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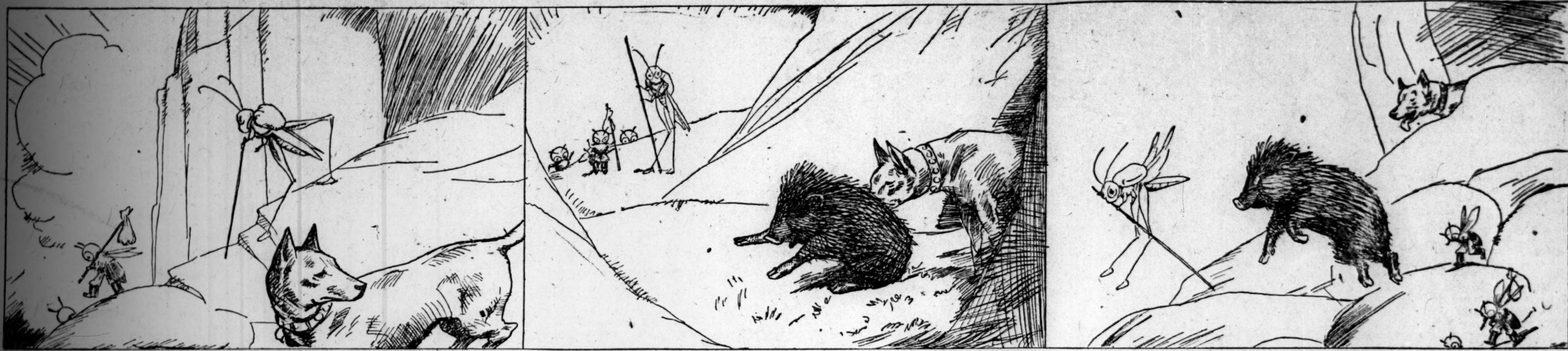
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Wild Pig Wanders on the Mountain and Has to Be Rescued by Dingo



The bees and our Mr. Grasshop, together with Dingo, were slipping and sliding down the mountain side, carrying their packs upon their backs. All the long way there were rocks, ledges and narrow passes, but there was always a path down. Every little while, as our Mr. Grasshop looked ahead, he thought that they must halt, but each time he had only to lift his staff, feel around with it a bit among

the rocks and scraggly bushes, and lo! there was plenty of space for the little party to slip through and so continue their journey to the valley. All at once Dingo's sharp ears pricked themselves up, for they had heard something near at hand. Dashing into a cleft in the rocks, the little dog came nosing out before him a bristly, indignant little creature which all the travelers looked at in amazement.

It was our Mr. Grasshop who first

found his tongue. "It's a porcupine," remarked he; and there the matter ended, so far as he was concerned. But the creature was not a porcupine; it turned out to be a pig. "We might have known as much," observed one of the bees later. "Pigs can be more indignant than almost any other animals, and this little pig was very indignant, indeed." Then the little wild pig, whose name, so he told them, was Peccary, was asked how he came to be up in

the mountain, when his home is in the woods, far below. "It was on account of the eagle," explained Peccary. "I persuaded him to take me for a ride. You may well imagine that life so near the ground is very monotonous, if one can never soar occasionally into the blue sky. Well, this was one of the most splendid rides that any of my winged friends have given me; but, when we alighted here, high up on the mountain, the eagle, who has always been

an amiable enough bird, went off on an errand, promising to return to pick me up on his way back. I was hungry and I wandered off looking for something to eat; when I had had enough, I tried to find the spot where I was to meet the eagle, but I couldn't. I was lost. It was in that deep cleft, back there, that I found my food, so I crept in again and waited to be rescued. Now you have come along and done it."

As they all scrambled on together

down the mountain side, little pig explained, in answer to Mr. Grasshop's eager questioning, that the peccaries are the only wild pigs in either America, ranging from Texas to Patagonia. They travel, so he said, in herds, swimming rivers; they are able to take good care of themselves, feeding at night and taking refuge in some hollow tree during the daytime.

At first, Peccary was so glad to have company and help down the mountain side that he frisked and ran and

jumped gaily; but, after a while, he grew tired of mountain climbing and, dropping suddenly down, declared that he could go no further. Just at this point, most fortunately there appeared Little Black Bear, who cheerfully took Peccary pig-a-back; and soon little piggy was deposited safely down at the bottom of the mountain, where he was welcomed by the rest of his family who came filing out of a great hollow tree to see what was making all the noise.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Boy Who Helped to Make Soap

When Benjamin Franklin was a boy, there were no great public schools in Boston, as there are now. But he learned to read almost as soon as he could talk, and he was always fond of books.

His nine brothers were older than he, and every one had learned a trade. They did not care much for books, writes James Baldwin in "Four Great Americans."

"Benjamin shall be the scholar of our family," said his mother. "Yes, we will educate him for a minister," said his father. For, at that time, all the most learned men were ministers.

And so, when he was eight years old, Benjamin Franklin was sent to a grammar school, where boys were prepared for college. He was a very apt scholar, and in a few months was promoted to a higher class.

But the lad was not allowed to stay long in the grammar school. . . . In less than a year, he was taken from the grammar school, and sent to another school where arithmetic and writing were taught.

When he was 10 years old, he had to leave school altogether. His father needed his help; and, though Benjamin was but a small boy, there were many things that he could do.

He never attended school again. But he kept on studying and reading; and we shall find that he afterward became the most learned man in America.

Benjamin's father was a soap-boiler and candle-maker. And so, when the boy was taken from school, what kind of work do you think he had to do?

He was kept busy cutting wicks for the candles, pouring the melted tallow into the candle-molds, and selling soap to his father's customers.

Do you suppose that he liked this business?

He did not like it at all. And, when he saw the ships sailing in and out of Boston harbor, he longed to be a sailor and go to strange, far-away lands, where candies and soap were unknown.

But his father would not listen to any of his talk about going to sea.

As I have already said, young Benjamin did not like the work which he had to do in his father's shop.

His father was not very fond of the trade himself, and so he could not blame the boy. One day, he said:

"Benjamin, since you have made up your mind not to be a candle-maker, what trade do you think you would like to learn?"

"You know I would like to be a sailor," said the boy.

"But you shall not be a sailor," said his father. "I intend that you shall learn some useful business on land; and, of course, you will succeed best in it at a business which is most pleasant to you."

The next day he took the boy to

walk with him among the shops of Boston. They saw all kinds of workmen, busy at their various trades. Benjamin was delighted. Long afterward, when he had become a very great man, he said: "It has ever since been a pleasure to me to see good workmen handle their tools."

He gave up the thought of going to sea, and said that he would like to learn any trade that his father would choose for him.

His father thought that the cutler's trade was a good one. His cousin, Samuel Franklin, had just set up a cutler's shop in Boston, and he agreed to take Benjamin a few days on trial.

Benjamin was pleased with the idea of learning how to make knives and scissors and razors and all other kinds of cutting tools. But his cousin wanted so much money for teaching him the trade that his father could not afford it; and so the lad was taken back to the candle-maker's shop.

Soon after this, Benjamin's brother, James Franklin, set up a printing press in Boston. He intended to print and publish books and a newspaper.

"Benjamin loves books," said his father. "He shall learn to be a printer."

And so, when he was 12 years old, he was bound to his brother to learn the printer's trade. He was to stay with him until he was 21. He was to have his board and clothing and no other wages, except during the last year. I suppose that, during the last year, he was paid the same as any other workman.

And so Benjamin Franklin began the first really constructive work of his long and distinguished career.

Apple Gathering

The beautiful apples, so golden and mellow
They will fall at a kiss of the breeze,
While it breathes through the foliage
Frosty and yellow,
And the sunshine is filling the trees!
Though high in the light wind they
gladly would linger
On the boughs where their blossoms
were found,
Yet they drop at a breath, at the touch
of a finger
They shatter their cores on the ground!

Through the morn of October while
Autumn is trying
With all things to make-believe
Spring,
How the leaves of the orchard around
us are flying—
The heavens with jubilee ring!
The ladders in breezes of sunshine are
swinging.
The farmer boys gladden and climb:
To gather the fruit they are swaying
and singing—
Glad hearts to glad voices keep
time!

Just above the spring, on the home place, there was a large overhanging rock that was a source of great interest to the little boy. He wondered how it grew there, he wondered if it had anything to do with the water-supply that bubbled beneath it, and when he had forgotten to wonder about one thing, he speedily began to wonder about something else concerning the rock—whether there was a gold mine beneath it, or a cavern, and if this were so, whether a door would fly open if some particular word or phrase was said. . . . The little boy asked Uncle Remus about it more than once, and he was so persistent in recurring to the matter that the old man finally told him a story about it.

"If I ain't mighty much mistaken," he said, "dat ar rock is de ve'y one whar Brer Rabbit fool some er de creeturz wid. I dunno ef 't wuz Brer B'ar or Brer Fox, but we'll say dat 't wuz ol' Brer B'ar, an' let it go at dat. In one way an' anudder, Brer Rabbit wuz all de time a-pesterin' de yuther creeturz, pullin' der tails an' runnin' off, er makin' jokes 'bout um, er playin' pranks on um."

"Ef you been follerin' me 'long dis fur, you know dat some er de pranks dat ol' Brer Rabbit played on de creeturz got um in deep trouble. Ol' Brer B'ar ain't got no tail fer ter be pulled, but he had feelin's fer ter be hurted. I dunno whar Brer Rabbit done ter him at dis intickler time, but he done sump'n, an' I speck 't wuz a-plenty. Anyhow, Brer B'ar got right behine

The Overhanging Rock

Brer Rabbit, an' he pusht him so close, dat befo' Brer Rabbit kin git in a holler tree, Brer B'ar ketcht him by de behine leg an' helt 'im. He try fer ter pull 'im out, but Brer Rabbit kinder brace hissef ag'in de inside, an' dar he wuz. He stick his head ez fur up de holler as he kin an' den he sez, sezee:

"You think you got me, don't you, Brer B'ar? Well, you alint; dat what youer pullin' an' tuggin' at aint nothin' but a last year's sprout growin' out'n de groun' in here. Ef you think it's my behine leg, des git a rock an' hit, an' hit, an' you'll see dat I won't flinch."

"Brer B'ar looked aroun' fer ter fin' a rock, but dar want no one right at han', an' 'so he went off fer ter git one. Time he come back, he say, sezee, 'Whar de sprout, Brer Rabbit?' "Brer Rabbit, he 'spon, sezee, 'I thought you want comin' back, Brer B'ar, an' I tuck'n broke it off so I kin take it ter my ol' 'oman fer ter make a toof-bresh out'n; she'll like it fine.' "I speck," Uncle Remus went on, looking curiously at de child, "dat dat holler-tree must 'a' been up dar in de pastur' whar de barn is, an' ef dat's so, we kin foller de tale wid bofe eyes an' min'." When Brer Rabbit come out'n de holler fer ter go home, he know'd in reason dat Brer B'ar wuz some's close about watchin' fer 'im. He crouper out, he did, an' look all 'roun', an' den he made a dash fer de open, but ol' Brer B'ar wuz right at han', an' when Brer Rabbit made his dash, Brer B'ar made one too, an' he wuz so servigrous 'dat Brer Rabbit hutter run um 'dat hangin' rock dat's been a-pesterin' yof. He run um 'dar, he did, an' Brer B'ar retched fer 'im, an' he come so close ter gittin' 'im dat he 'uz skeer'd nigh col'.

He holler out, he did. "Look out dar, Brer B'ar. I feel dis rock a-fallin'. It'll git me, but it'll git you, too, an' den what good is yo' temper gwine do you? Don't you feel it sinkin' down. Go git sump'n fer ter prop it up wid. I don't min' gittin' ketcht mysef, but I don't want to set here an' see you mashed ez flat ez a battercake."

"An' so Brer B'ar, he run off fer ter get a pole fer ter prop up de rock wid, an' when he come back, Brer Rabbit wuz done gone, an' 't wuz many a long day 'fo' he seed 'im ag'in."

The little boy sat reflecting, and finally he said:

"Well, I knew there was something curious about the rock." Whereupon, Uncle Remus closed his eyes and held them so until the child slipped out of the house and went to play.—From "Uncle Remus and the Little Boy," by Joel Chandler Harris.

Playing Cards

The great Chinese Dictionary (Pekin, 1678) states that cards were invented in China, in the reign of the Emperor Seun-ho, 1129 A. D.

A Noiseless Alarm Clock

Have you ever stopped to wonder what your friend in the next room thinks when your discordant alarm clock rings each morning? Have you ever wished you had some method of waking yourself without disturbing your neighbors? asks a writer in The Electrical Experimenter. Perhaps you may arise at 5:30 in the morning, while the rest of the household do not find the necessity of opening their eyes until 6:30.

To overcome these objections to the ordinary alarm clock, the following apparatus was designed to awaken one sleeper without disturbing the rest of the household.

A box-like, wooden sub-base was built. In its face a round hole was cut and into this was fitted an ordinary bicycle spot light. A single pole, single throw knife switch was screwed to the upper inside surface of the sub-base. The lamp was then connected through the switch, to a battery of sufficient capacity to utilize its full candlepower. If the sub-base is made large enough, the battery may be enclosed and the entire outfit made compact and portable.

The bell, as well as the striker, was removed from an alarm clock. A thread spool was attached to the alarm winding key to serve as a drum on which the cord to operate the switch was to wind. This switching device was very simple. A strong cord was attached to the handle of the knife switch, brought up through a hole in the base and attached to the spool on the winding key.

The mechanical operation of this device can well be imagined. The apparatus is set on the mantel or dresser in the bedroom. The spot light is then so adjusted that the full power of the light ray will concentrate on the face of the sleeper. The alarm should be wound and adjusted as usual. When the predetermined hour has arrived, the alarm mechanism operates, turning the drum, this winding in the cord, which in turn closes the switch and lights the lamp. All this will be accomplished noiselessly. No one can sleep with a bright beam of light suddenly directed on to the face. Furthermore, it is impossible to snatch a few catnaps before getting up with this light in the eyes. It is therefore imperative that the awakened person arise and open the controlling switch—and once out of bed there is little danger of dropping off to sleep again.

Odd Way of Measuring Distances

By an interesting street-numbering system, adopted at Pernambuco, Brazil, a building's number indicates its distance in meters from a central dividing line, says Popular Mechanics. A house bearing "235," for instance, would be about 235 meters from the starting point.

Some Little Kingfishers

One June day, a friend, while roaming about on the edge of some woods, suddenly felt the earth giving way beneath his feet and sprang aside just in time, as he soon discovered, to avoid crushing a family of young kingfishers. Probably the old birds had misjudged the thickness of the earth and made the roof of their house too high, for examination showed that less than half an inch of earth separated the chamber from the outer world.

My friend was very enthusiastic in his description of how handsome the little fellows were, writes Chester A. Reed, in his "Camera Studies of Wild Birds in Their Homes," and it took little urging to induce me to accompany him to the scene the next day. I found that he had repaired the break in their home by placing a large flat stone over it, so that the place was much more secure than before it had been broken into. The entrance to the home, that is the proper one, was located in the side of a gravel pit, about six feet from the chamber where the little kingfishers lay. We decided, before opening the nest again, to try and get a few views of the adult entering; as there were several roots projecting from the earth within a few inches of the opening, I expected that the birds would alight on one of these before entering.

The camera was placed on a rock five feet from the opening, and carefully covered; the shutter was to be operated with a thread running to a clump of bushes about 20 yards distant. A few minutes after we had comfortably seated ourselves in our ambush, a warning rattle was heard from the bed of the brook, to be repeated a moment later from close at hand. Guided by the sound, we soon located the mother kingfisher, perched on the lower limb of an oak. . . .

She had not seen us come and was apparently very much surprised to find a new, curious, bulky object (the camera) so near her home. Surely this had not been there when she came last. She watched it long and very closely, nervously flitting her tail, just as sandpipers are wont to do. . . . Having satisfied herself that the camera was not alive, after a great deal of scolding, she flew directly to the entrance to her home; greatly to my surprise, she alighted neither on the roots nor on the edge of the hole, but seemed to dash right in without a pause. Her departure was almost as rapid; she backed out the length of the tunnel and, just as her tail appeared at the opening, whirled about and was off in a flash.

During half a dozen visits that she made, she entered and left in the same manner; as I was not prepared to make moving pictures, the best I could do was to "get her" backing out, just as she started to turn about. . . . Young kingfishers are very comical birds, both in appearance and in actions. At an early age, they are entirely covered with coarse pinfeathers, from French on Words.

giving them a bristly appearance, like little porcupines. They remain in the nest about three weeks, at the end of which time they closely resemble their parents in plumage. Although six or seven of them have to occupy rather cramped quarters in their home, it does not seem to develop brotherly love to any great extent. They always seem to be biting one another. On one occasion, when I had seven of them side by side on a rail, a youngster on one end grabbed the fellow next to him by the wing; this one seized the next, and so along the whole row, the seven of them finally going to the ground in a connected tangle. Undoubtedly, their rough actions hasten their development by bursting the casing of the pinfeathers sooner than they would amated, and it may be that this is the purpose of their roughness.

The tunnel that leads to the nest is just large enough for one bird and gives him no room to turn around. When the young get so they can walk, even though clumsily, they often meet their parent at the doorway—at least, one does, with the others crowding in a line behind. Before feeding even the first one, the parent will usually force them all back into the enlarged chamber. This walking in a single file, usually in step, forward and backward, often gets them into the habit of moving in unison when they are removed from the nest. It is a most comical sight to see seven, frizzily-headed birds deliberately take three or four steps forward, backward or sideways, as the case may be, in perfect lock step, as though controlled by one . . . master.

"On Poetry in Words"

"You know the appearance of the lizard, and the star-like shape of the spots which are sown over its back. Well, in Latin it is called 'stellio,' from stella, a star; just as the basilisk had, in Greek, this name of 'little king,' because of the shape as of a kingly crown which the spots on its head might be made by the fancy to assume. Follow up the etymology of 'squirrel' and you will find that the graceful creature which bears this name has obtained it as being wont to sit under the shadow of its own tail. Need I remind you of our 'goldfinch,' evidently so called from that bright patch of yellow on its wing; our 'kingfisher,' having its name from the royal beauty, the kingly splendor of the plumage with which it is adorned? Some might ask why the stormy petrel, a bird which just skims and floats on the topmost wave, should bear this name? No doubt, we have here the French 'pétrel,' or little Peter, and the bird has in its name an allusion to the Apostle Peter, who, at his Master's bidding, walked for a while on the unquiet surface of an agitated sea."—From French on Words.

THE NORTHERN SKY
FOR OCTOBER

The Great Square of Pegasus is now on the meridian nearly overhead. To the south, about as far from Alpherat as Alpherat is from Cassiopeia, is the point which is called the Vernal Equinox or the "First of Aries." It is the point in the sky where the sun in its annual course crosses the celestial equator in March. During the past month the sun crossed the equator at the Autumnal Equinox, which is exactly opposite to the Vernal Equinox. The apparent path of the sun in the sky is called the ecliptic. Along the ecliptic, 16 degrees in total width, is the broad highway traveled by the planets, since all, at least those known to the ancients, are found within its borders. The Zodiac is divided into 12 signs of 30 degrees each. The birthplace and origin of the Zodiac and its signs are lost in the mists of antiquity. The word itself is from the Greek meaning a living creature, or paraphrased, we may call it the "animal circle." The term is applicable since the constellations covered by it are mostly of animals. The names of the 12 signs have been put into rhyme as follows:

"The Ram, the Bull, the Heavenly Twins,
And next the Crab, the Lion shines,
The Virgin and the Scales;
The Scorpion, Archer, and He-goat,
The Man that holds the watering-pot,
The Fish with glittering tails."

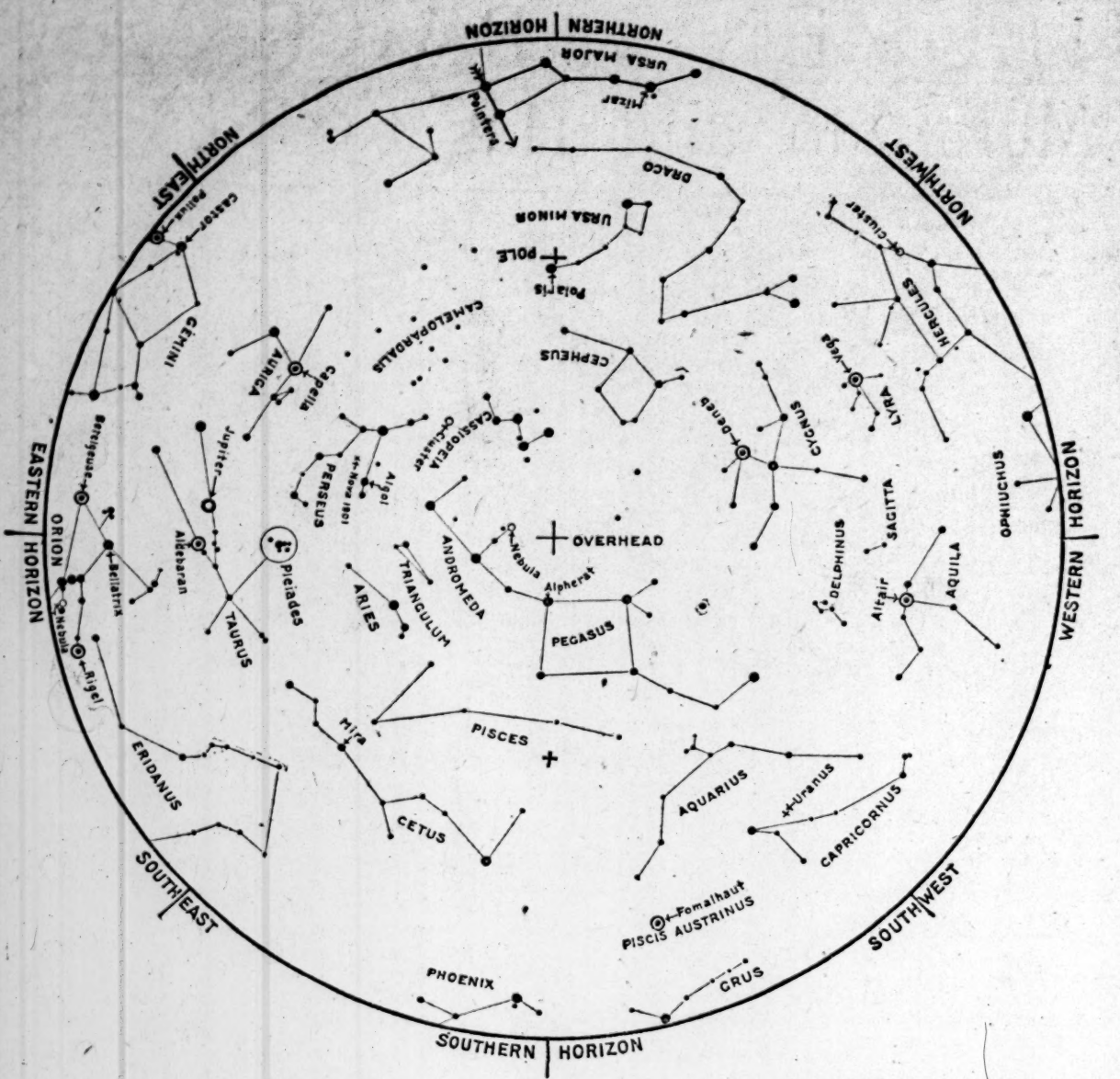
Beginning with Aries (Ram), Taurus (Bull) and Gemini (Twins), you will find the constellations on this and the other maps. It may be asked why the point, "First of Aries," should be found in Pisces, the Fishes. This is because the point is not fixed but is shifting very slowly westward, due to a wobble in the earth's axis. It was originally in Aries. The present full moon is the so-called "Harvest Moon." This is the full moon coming nearest to the autumnal equinox, either before or after. For a number of successive evenings the moon rises at nearly the same time instead of about an hour later as usual. The moon as well as the sun has a path in the sky, lying within the zodiac. This path it traverses every month. At this time of the year the moon comes to the full when in the portion of its path which extends northward, nearly parallel with the eastern horizon. Thus the moon now seems to skim along the eastern horizon from night to night, rising only a little later each evening. The effect is increased as we go northward. In Norway and Sweden, at this time the moon's path may coincide exactly with the horizon, and the moon will rise right after night at precisely the same hour. The full moon following the Harvest Moon is called the Hunter's Moon.

Gemini, Orion and Eridanus are now on the eastern horizon. Taurus is in plain view accompanied by the planet Jupiter. The Pleiades, a part of Taurus, are simply a coarse naked-eye cluster. There is another cluster now visible to a good eye in the northern sky. It is the cluster in the Sword Hand of Perseus, and is indicated on the map in Perseus on the side toward Cassiopeia. In a telescope with a low power it represents a magnificent field, being in fact two clusters side by side. It will pay to look at them with a field glass.

There is a story about the position in Perseus marked "Nova 1901." This is the position of a new star, known as Nova Persei No. 2, discovered by Dr. Anderson of Edinburgh. Early in the morning of Feb. 22, 1901, he noticed that Algol had a bright star near by which was unknown to him. He was able to detect it so readily on account of his great familiarity with the constellations. He has stated that he would recognize as a nova any additional star in any constellation, appearing as bright as the third magnitude. Since our map shows all stars as bright as this, as well as most of the fourth, and some of the fifth magnitude, it is possible for readers using it to find a new star. We say possible, because novae are scarce. Up to the present year only 29 had been discovered during the past three centuries. Nineteen of these were found since 1850, and of these 15 are to be credited to Harvard observers. To return to Nova Persei No. 2, thirty hours after discovery it was the brightest object in the northern sky and remained so for several days. Later, it faded away gradually after many fluctuations in its light, and in six months could not be seen with the naked eye. It was the most brilliant nova that has appeared since 1604.

The advent of a nova may be explained by supposing a dark body moving through space with a tremendous velocity and colliding with a nebula or a sort of cloud-bank of particles, or stellar debris. As it enters the nebula, the multitudinous impacts would generate sufficient heat to produce the rapid increase in luminosity, a burst into great brilliance. A good comparison on a small scale is that of a meteor or shooting-star igniting by the friction with the air when it comes within the earth's atmosphere. The further history of Nova Persei No. 2 is instructive. A photograph taken in March, 1901, showed an irregular ring of nebulosity, something like a cloud of smoke, surrounding the nova. Later, this nebulosity seemed to move outward, being found by various observers on their photographs at increasing distances from the star. The rate of progress showed that the original emanation took place from the nova just prior to its discovery in February. Since the nova was so distant that its light had required perhaps 300 years to reach us, this outward movement would necessarily be very great, comparable only to the swiftness of light transmission, 186,000 miles per second. It appeared almost inconceivable that any emission of actual matter from the star could attain such velocity.

Immediately, the theory was advanced, though not without objectors, that the appearance was simply due to the great wave of light traveling



The evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on Oct. 6 at 11 p. m., on Oct. 22, at 10 p. m., on Nov. 6 at 9 p. m., and on Nov. 21 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon.

out from the star. This wave of light falling on non-luminous materials lighted them up, making successive banks of such debris visible by reflected light. The material was pre-existent, being portions of the nebula into which the dark body had entered. It was like the flash of a great explosion illuminating the surrounding country, only in this case, appreciable time, weeks and months, intervened between the passing of the great light wave from one mass of debris to the next.

The announcement during the past summer from the Mount Wilson and the Lick observatories of the discovery of four novae occurring in or near spiral nebulae is of interest with relation to the theory of stellar evolution. These novae make the number of such occurrences up to six. That a single nova should appear in line with a nebula would be noteworthy, but that several should be thus situated indicates that they must be related in some way with the nebulae themselves.

ENTHUSIASM OVER VICTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The publication of the news of the taking of Monte Santo was the occasion of an outburst of enthusiasm in Rome. The announcement of the victory appeared in the papers about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and a few hours later by a manifestation of popular feeling in the city. A crowd gathered in the Piazza Colonna to listen to a number of speakers and to cheer for General Cadorna and Trieste. A procession was formed and made its way to the Via XX Settembre, where further manifestations of enthusiasm took place outside the palace occupied by the Ministry of War. In the theaters and restaurants the orchestras played the national anthem amid great applause from the people present. The newspapers devote long articles to the subject of the military operations; the importance of the victory is emphasized and further successes are anticipated. The Tribuna points out that the Italian victory has a special importance in connection with the state of affairs in Russia. The fact that owing to the internal condition of the country Russia had not been able to fulfill her obligations, had compromised the whole of the eastern front and the action against Austria in the Balkans. Italy was showing herself able to make good the deficiency and was alone engaging the whole power of Austria-Hungary.

SUPPLY OF MATCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—With a view to mitigating causes of complaint in regard to the supply and price of matches, the president of the Board of Trade has decided to extend the powers of the Tobacco Control Board so that they can deal with the match industry. An order will shortly be issued under the defense of the realm regulations. A meeting with representatives of the industry has been called at the Board of Trade for an early date.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Wheat \$6.90—Flour \$12.20

THE OKLAHOMAN.—The consumer is today paying \$12.20 for a barrel of flour, the wheat in which costs the miller \$6.90, according to figures cited in proceedings of the State Federation of Labor's convention. A resolution was adopted asking Food Administrator Hoover to bring those prices into a fairer ratio. It is a matter which deserves the Food Administrator's prompt and aggressive attention. This margin between the cost of raw material and the price of the finished product is altogether excessive. It represents a profit to which the millers are not entitled and which they should not be permitted to make. Of course, all this profit does not go to the miller. The retailer is a large beneficiary. In brands of flour milled outside of the State other middlemen also figure. But when every possible factor is allowed for between the producer and the consumer, the margin is still indefensible. It is especially so in the present circumstances. Under these prices it is manifest that either the farmer is not getting a fair price for his wheat, or the consumer is paying an unfair price for his flour, or both the farmer and the consumer have a grievance. It is true, of course, that the Department of Food Administration has no control over the retail price. It is the department's assumption, however, that public opinion will regulate the retail price. That assumption is all right—if it works. It is worthless if it doesn't work. It isn't working now.

Law as to the Press

NEW YORK WORLD.—Last spring, when, under Administration leadership, Congress might easily have adopted a sane censorship law, the press of the United States was almost solidly arrayed against any legislation of the kind, no matter how reasonable, and even the mildest measures were defeated. Congress has now passed without serious opposition and

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with no protest from the press at large a censorship act which gives the Postmaster-General practically unlimited powers. He may compel foreign-language newspapers to file at local post offices translations in English of all articles bearing upon war and politics. Such publications as are not under suspicion he may relieve of this obligation during good behavior. Newspapers and magazines which, in his opinion, are seditious may be denied the use of the mails, and when they are barred from the Post Office it becomes a criminal offense to distribute them otherwise. This last provision applies to all publications in English as well as in foreign languages, and, of course, reaches newspapers, news companies and common carriers of all descriptions. The World remarked more than once, last May, that if the press defeated wise legislation on this subject it would presently find itself, as a result of excited public opinion, face to face with a species of lynch law, and here it is. The Postmaster-General is its judge, jury and executioner, and nobody knows how many of his subordinates may actually exercise his powers. Suppressing seditious newspapers is not a proper cure or punishment for sedition, which is likely then to appear in worse forms. The penalty should run personally against the public enemies who conduct these publications, and it should be applied by court of law.

MANY MACKEREL TAKEN

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Fishing launches operating from the pier at Long Beach, says a correspondent of the Tribune, are making big catches of mackerel daily. One of the launches caught 270 mackerel, weighing 300 pounds.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Admiral Count Thon di Revel, chief of the Italian Naval General Staff, belongs to a Piedmontese family, and the di Revels have, in the past, sent many members of their family to serve their country in either the army or the navy. The present Count, after a successful career, marked by rapid promotions, was made rear-admiral in 1910, and vice-admiral in 1913. He has the reputation of being a hard worker and a man of few words. It is said that he and the Duke of the Abruzzi, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, are in complete agreement in their aims and views with regard to the navy.

Feodor F. Foss, representing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Russia, is now in the United States arranging with the United States Geological Survey, and with the Bureau of Mines, for expert aid in developing Russian mineral wealth; and at the same time he is busy making a study of the mining activities of the United States and of the machinery employed. Cooperating with him is the American Society of Mining Engineers and the Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He has for some time been a member of the former organization, and has repeatedly visited the United States on professional and national errands. One study, during a former tour, was centered on the development of sheet iron and tin-plate manufacture. He returned home and, in the Lyssensky mining district, started a manufactory which has had his supervision for many years, and has been profitable to Russia and to its owners. Mr. Foss is a graduate of the Mining Institute of Petrograd.

David Wark Griffith, one of the leading producers of motion-picture films, and one of the most intellectual and artistic men of his calling in the United States, has been engaged by "those who know" to prepare for the use, in the motion-picture houses of Russia, of a "screen" that will picture to the masses just what the United States is doing in military, industrial, and other ways to promote the cause of the anti-German powers and the interests of democracy. The plan is a part of an educational propaganda made necessary, so the commission to Russia asserts, in order to counteract the false reports about the United States which are being spread among the urban proletariat and the peasantry by the Maximalists and Radical Socialists of the extreme left wing, not a few of whom are recent residents of the United States, who have returned to Russia to misrepresent the country that has given them refuge in time of peril. Mr. Griffith won a national reputation by making and presenting "The Birth of a Nation," a film picturing the life of the "Old South" in its more idyllic aspects, and the change that came with the war between the states.

Mrs. Appleton Hillyer, of Hartford, Conn., just now looms large in the respect and affection of the city's residents because of her pledge to erect, close to Bushnell Park, in the heart of the city, a municipal auditorium, which will seat 4000 persons, and, like the city halls of Portland, Me., and Springfield, Mass., will have a fine

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organ. The hall will be available for concerts, conventions, and city mass meetings, and will provide a much-needed community center. Mrs. Hillyer stipulates that the hall shall be named after Horace Bushnell, her father, a famous preacher and theologian of his day, whose civic idealism was pronounced and away ahead of his day and generation. He it was who saved for Hartford the superb park now laid out in the center of the community, in which the Connecticut State Capitol stands. He it was who, on a tour to the Pacific Coast, selected the present regal site of the University of California, at Berkeley, his expertness as a student of topography making him invaluable as an adviser. He has no sons, but his daughters married men who have accumulated large fortunes, and, together, these husbands and wives have continued the Bushnell tradition of devotion to the common weal.

Hugh Lenox Scott, Major-General, U. S. A., just home from Russia, where he served on the special commission sent to convey to the new Republic the good will of the United States, and to advise with the Russian government's leaders, having since his return relinquished his duties as chief of the general staff of the army, is to proceed to France and act as general observer for the War Department. Upon his opinions, gained first hand, Secretary Baker and the general staff will rely for much of their policy, and their advice to Congress and the nation. The career of General Scott has been one that singularly fits him for just this important duty, inasmuch as, while he has been a soldier, he also has always been a scholar and a mediator between contending factions when wisdom as well as knowledge and power were needed to settle disputes. The army never before has produced his equal in the study of ethnology, and of the languages and customs of the American Indian tribes and their folklore. Nor has he had a rival in the art of mediating between disputants, weighing evidence, and getting at the bottom of difficulties. He is a diplomatist to the manner born, and yet firm in his insistence on right, and in its defense if necessary. It was because of this skill that he was used in supplementary ways, by the Administration, during the period of storm and stress in Mexico, when General Carranza was getting control in domestic affairs, and needed to be brought to see the real position of the United States.

YIDDISH EDITOR
DEPRECATES
EARLY PEACE

D. M. Humalin Tells of Need
for Change in Attitude of
Jewish People Toward Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. M. Humalin, Yiddish editor of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in telling the attitude of many Jews toward the war, expressed himself strongly against an early peace. "When the war broke out," says Mr. Humalin, "a good many Jews were in favor of Germany, not because German Kultur is the paramount issue for the welfare of humanity at large and of Jews in particular, but because of two evils, Russia and Germany. It was felt that the lesser was thus being chosen, in that the injustice of Germany to the Jews had not been as great as had that of Russia. After Russian autocracy fell, however, the Jews as many others also perceived only one great evil, the autocracy of Germany."

"The ordinary Jewish people, who had nourished for many years a hatred against their enemy, Russia, had not time to realize at once the great change. It became the task, therefore, of the Yiddish press to arouse fidelity to free Russia. It became the duty of that press to teach the common Jewish people the great lesson of why the Government of the United States entered this war, and of how it was utterly impossible for it to stay any longer out of it. Also it became its duty to interpret the aims and purposes of the Government which is fighting for the democratization of the world."

"Should Germany make peace now on her own terms, the result would be that Germany as victor (and peace now is German victory) would reestablish autocracy in Russia, and, as in olden times, she would send one of her own kin to govern that country, which would mean a bloodshed worse than any that has yet been experienced by the Jews."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATIONAL WILL
END WEDNESDAY

Games Scheduled for Thursday
Are to Be Played as Parts of
Double-Headers on the Previ-
ous Day

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK
Monday—Boston at Pittsburgh.
Tuesday—Boston at Brooklyn (two games); New York at Philadelphia (two games).
Wednesday—Boston at Brooklyn (two games); New York at Philadelphia (two games).

The National League baseball championship season of 1917 is due to come to a close Wednesday afternoon instead of Thursday, as originally scheduled, as the two games planned for that day have been moved ahead and made parts of double-headers for Wednesday. These games involve the Boston, Brooklyn, New York and Philadelphia clubs.

So far as their having any effect on the championship standing is concerned the New York-Philadelphia games do not need to be played, as New York is already sure of its first place, while Philadelphia is sure of second. Manager McGraw of the Giants will take advantage of them to get his club in good shape for the world's series with Chicago and no doubt Manager Moran and his Philadelphia players will do all they can to help the New York manager bring his players up to their best form.

The Boston-Brooklyn games will settle the question of which of these teams is to occupy sixth place in the standing. The margin between these two clubs is now so small that it is possible for either to win the place. Boston appears to be the most likely winner, as Manager Stallings has the Braves going better than at any previous time this year, while the Brooklyn champions of 1916 are far from as strong as last year.

With the exception of Pittsburgh, which is scheduled to play Boston today, the western clubs have completed their schedule. That they made a better showing than last year is pleasing to the fans of that section of the circuit. St. Louis and Cincinnati not only did better than in 1916, but they showed a class of baseball which promises to develop into even better things next year. Chicago, also, under the leadership of Fred Mitchell, showed signs of improvement, and with the experience he acquired this season as a big-league manager, Mitchell should bring the Cubs through the 1918 campaign with a better percentage.

Pittsburgh was the biggest disappointment of the western clubs. President Dreyfus changed managers during the season, disposing of J. J. Callahan and giving the place to Hugh Bezdek, who had never had any major-league experience. The new manager worked hard with the team, and while he did not succeed in getting it out of last place, there is no question that he had it playing much better baseball in September than it had been showing in June and July. There are some promising pitchers and other young players in the club line-up, and with a good, hard-working manager to develop their possibilities, the Pittsburgh club should improve rapidly in 1918.

INDIANAPOLIS
WINS THE SERIES
FROM TORONTO

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
--	-----	------	------

Indianapolis	10	4	.200
Toronto	1	4	

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indianapolis, champions of the American Association, by its 4-to-3 victory yesterday over Toronto, International League champions, won the post-season inter-league series. The victory gave Indianapolis four of the five games played here and in Toronto.

Indianapolis' victory was the first game of a scheduled double-header, but it ended the series, which was to continue until one team had won four games. The second part of the double bill was played as an exhibition game. It ended in the sixth inning with the score tied, 4 to 4. The score of the first game:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	9	1	0	1	0
Toronto	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	1	1

Batteries—Falkenberg, Dawson and Gossett; Schang, Gould and Kelly.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Postoffice won the annual fall cross-country run of the Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., Saturday in 16m. 58s. The distance was about three miles.

Eight clubs are to enter teams in the Metropolitan Chess League of New York, N. Y., championship series of 1917. They are: City College, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Columbia University, Ocean Hill, Rice Progressive, Staten Island and West Side Y. M. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman won the mixed doubles section of the women's annual fall lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood (Mass.) Cricket Club Saturday by defeating Miss E. R. Sears and H. C. Johnson in the final round, 6-4, 6-2. Mrs. B. E. Cole 24 won the singles by defeating Miss Evelyn Sears, 6-2, 6-2, and Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss E. R. Sears won the women's doubles by defeating Miss Evelyn Sears and Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff, 6-3, 6-2.

W. W. McLEOD IS
ACTING CAPTAIN
OF HARVARD NINE

Crimson Freshman Crew Candidates and Varsity and Freshman Fencers Start Work

W. W. McLeod '19 of Malden, Mass., will lead the Harvard varsity baseball candidates for the first time this afternoon when they come out for practice under Coach Hugh Duffy at Soldiers Field. McLeod was appointed acting captain of the nine Saturday by the graduate advisory committee and F. T. Fish '19 of Chicago was appointed manager.

Full baseball practice under Coach Duffy is progressing rapidly, the team defeating a nine from the Radio School by a score of 9 to 6, in its first game, Saturday afternoon. It is the hope of the management that enough men will report, especially from the freshman class, to make possible a freshman and varsity team.

All freshman crews are to be put on the river for the first time today. In order to take care of the unusually large number of candidates, it is expected that one of the steam coaching launches will be put in commission, in addition to the motor boat now being used.

Fencing, the first of minor sports to start, will begin for the year when the Woodland freshmen candidates report at the lounging room in the Newell Boat Club at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Captain Jules Leslaby will be in charge of the work again this year, and he will have E. R. Gay '19 and E. P. Hamilton '19 of last year's team to form the nucleus of this year's trio.

OUMET TO PLAY
MATCH TOMORROW

Francis Oumet, former United States national open and amateur golf champion, and present holder of the Western Golf Association title, will meet M. J. Brady of Oakley, Massachusetts open champion, tomorrow in their third 36-hole match, over the course of the Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverly. Two matches have already been played between the star golfers, with a victory credited for each, so that tomorrow's contest should be of great interest, and is expected to bring out a large gallery. The proceeds of the match will be donated to the ambulance fund of the United States Marine Expeditionary Force in France.

The play will be morning and afternoon, starting at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. It will be Oumet's last appearance in war fund play for some time, as he goes to Ayer Friday to start training for the national army. The first two matches were played on the home courses of the players, at Oakley and Woodland, respectively, and tomorrow's match over the Belmont course, which is about equally well known to each player, will bring out a fair exhibition of the best game that each player possesses.

300-OR-BETTER BATTERS

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	Bat av		Bat av
Cobb, Det.....	380	Rousch, Cin.....	342
Rader, Bos.....	364	Hornsbys, St L.....	318
Speaker, Clev.....	356	Kauff, N Y.....	311
Sisler, St L.....	348	Groh, Cin.....	304
Ruth, Bos.....	336	J. Smith, St. L.....	309
Veach, Det.....	316		
Russell, N Y.....	312		
Gerber, St L.....	308		
Harris, Clev.....	307		
McInnis, Phil.....	305		
Felsch, Chi.....	304		
Jackson, Chi.....	303		

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	Runs		Runs
Bush, Det.....	111	Burns, N. Y.....	101
Cobb, Det.....	108	Groh, Cin.....	88
Chapman, Cleve.....	99	Kauff, N. Y.....	87
Speaker, Cleve.....	91	Hornsby, St. L.....	83
E. Collins, Chi.....	91	Rousch, Cin.....	82
Jackson, Chi.....	90	Carey, Pitts.....	81
Hooper, Bos.....	88	Kopf, Cin.....	79
Graney, Cleve.....	86	Paskert, Phil.....	78
Strunk, Phil.....	82	Stock, Phil.....	72
Pipp, N. Y.....	80	Chase, Cin.....	70

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	S B		S B
Thpman, Clev...	53	Carey, Pitts....	50
Cobb, Det.....	52	Burns, N. Y.....	51
Roth, Clev.....	50	Kauff, N. Y.....	29
E. Collins, Chi..	47	Stock, Phil.....	27
Sisler, St. L....	36	Maranville, Bos..	26
Rice, Wash.....	34	J. Smith, St. L...	24
Bush, Det.....	33	Baird, St. L.....	23
Speaker, Clev...	31	Neale, Cin.....	23
Maisel, N. Y....	30	Cutshaw, Bkn....	21
Lelbidd, Chi....	28	Chase, Cin.....	20

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN			
	Won	Lost	P C
Russell, Chi.	15	5	.750
Klepper, Cleve.	14	5	.737
Mays, Bos.	21	9	.700
Picotte, Chi.	28	12	.700
Williams, Chi.	17	8	.680
Ruth, Bos.	24	12	.667
Ragby, Cleve.	24	12	.657
Panofsky, Chi.	12	7	.632
Mitchell, Det.	15	7	.682
James Det.	15	10	.600
NATIONAL			

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sallee, N. Y.	20	6	.769
Schoop, N. Y.	20	7	.741
Perritt, N. Y.	16	6	.696
Alexander, W. P.	16	13	.556
Nehf, Bos.	16	8	.667
Vaughn, Chi.	23	12	.657
Renton, N. Y.	15	8	.652
Ames, St. L.	17	10	.630
Meadows, St. L.	15	9	.625
Cooper, Pitts.	17	11	.607

C. T. HUBBELL LEADS COLGATE

UTICA, N. Y.—C. T. Hubbell, of Brooklyn has been elected captain of the Colgate University football eleven for this season. Hubbell replaces D. T. West, an all-American tackle, who is in the army. Barton and Oscar Anderson are also lost through the war. A squad of 50 candidates, under Coach McDewitt, looks very promising with Hubbell, Spencer and Gill of last year's backfield as leaders.

SIDELINES

Brown did not have Pollard, its star halfback, in the lineup Saturday, but defeated Rhode Island State, 37 to 0.

Ohio State, Western Conference champions of 1916, made a fine opening Saturday by defeating Case College, 49 to 0.

The war has evidently handicapped the University of Pittsburgh, judging from the fact that it was able to defeat Washington and Jefferson only 14 to 9.

The Princeton freshmen appear to have a very likely lot of candidates this fall. Defeating Lawrenceville Academy, 14 to 0, in the opening game was good work.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	55	53	.516
Philadelphia	55	53	.516
St. Louis	52	50	.510
Cincinnati	78	76	.506
Chicago	74	80	.481
Boston	69	78	.469
Brooklyn	68	78	.467
Pittsburgh	50	103	.327

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 8, Chicago 5.
New York 4, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Easton 9, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 9, New York 5.
Cincinnati 4, New York 6.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 6.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON BRAVES

DEFEAT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National League season closed here yesterday with a 9 to 2 victory for Boston over Chicago. The visitors batted the local pitchers' offerings at will and this, coupled with erratic fielding, gave them the game.

Tyler, although hit freely, was given good support in the pinches, three fast double plays checking Chicago. Saler, who had been out of the Chicago lineup since April 27, returned to the game. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	1	4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	4	2

Batteries—Tyler and Meyers; Weaver, Aldridge, Prendergast and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—1h. 55m.

CINCINNATI WINS

DOUBLE-HEADER

CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati closed its season here yesterday by taking both games of a double-header with New York, 9 to 5 and 4 to 0. The first was a free-hitting contest on both sides, but the locals managed to combine their long drives with New York errors. Sallee, who relieved Anderson in the sixth, was hit especially hard.

In the second game Rutherford had the better of Demaree and Schupp, while long hits again played a prominent part in the Cincinnati scoring. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	9	13	2	2
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	9	3	2

SECOND GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Rutherford and Cuto; Schupp, Demaree and Gibson and Onslow. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 21m.

PHILADELPHIA IS

TWICE THE WINNER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Philadelphia secured second place in the league race with a double-header over St. Louis yesterday. The scores were 11 to 2 and 10 to 6. The double-header closed the National League season here. After Meadows had held Philadelphia runnerless for four innings in the first game, which gave him a record of having pitched 26 consecutive scoreless innings, he retired for Goodwin.

The visitors hit Goodwin hard, scoring two runs in the fifth and three in the sixth; and off Hitt, who succeeded him, Evers hit a home run with two on base in the seventh. Philadelphia won the second game, 10 to 6, in the second inning by hitting Deak and Packard for seven runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	11	15	1	5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	12	3	3

SECOND GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Philadelphia	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	2	10	12	13	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	11	1	1

Batteries—Oeschger and Adams; Doak, Packard, Ames, Goodwin and Brock. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—1h. 40m.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHANGES SPORT

GUILFORD AND
OUMET AGAIN
WIN GOLF MATCH

Boston Players Take Four-Ball Contest From J. D. Travers and O. Kirkby at Mohawk

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Francis Oumet and J. P. Guilford of Boston have once more shown that they are the masters of J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan pair, in a best-ball four-ball golf match. On the links of the Mohawk Golf Club Saturday afternoon, the Boston pair defeated the New Yorkers by a score of 5 up and 4 to play.

The Bostonians played consistently, while the work of Travers and his partner was erratic at times. Kirkby's driving was of high class, but on the green he was off form and invariably took extra putts. On the other hand, Travers' work on the green was high class, but he more than once had to pick his ball up because of difficulty encountered by going into the rough.

Guilford's long driving was an outstanding feature. On the sixth hole, in the afternoon, he got the ball away for 300 yards, probably the longest shot ever made on the local course, and several others around 250 yards were made by Guilford. At the end of the morning round of 18 holes, Oumet and Guilford led by 2 up, but it was expected that Travers and Kirkby would reverse matters in the afternoon, inasmuch as Travers is familiar with the local course and his partner played over it Friday for 36 holes, while their opponents had never even seen the links.

The expectations were upset, however, Oumet and Guilford displaying even better golf than in the morning and the New York pair was outclassed. The match ended on the fourteenth green, but the men played the remaining four holes for the gallery of 1500. The receipts were donated to war charities. The summary:

MORNING ROUND

Oumet-Guilford	1 2 3 4 5 4 4 4 4—37
Travers-Kirkby	1 2 4 5 3 3 4 4 3—35—72
Oumet-Guilford	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—39
Travers-Kirkby	4 6 3 5 3 2 4 4 4—35—74

AFTERNOON ROUND

Oumet-Guilford	1 3 4 5 4 4 4 5—43
Travers-Kirkby	1 3 4 5 4 4 3 5—37—75—147
Oumet-Guilford	3 3 4 4 5 5 6 4—41
Travers-Kirkby	4 5 2 5 4 4 4 3—33—74—148

TENNIS SQUAD
AT CALIFORNIA
SHOWS UP WELL

Capt. A. B. Gravem, C. G. Cheney and J. H. Dunshee Are Doing Well in Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The varsity lawn tennis squad at the University of California has taken part in several fine matches since the opening of the fall season. W. M. Johnston, Roland Roberts, and Carl Gardner met C. G. Cheney, '20, Capt. A. B. Gravem, '18, and J. H. Dunshee, '20, of the university team in a series of singles, in the state championship tournament recently.

Cheney and Dunshee lost their matches to the visiting racketeers at 6-3, 6-3, and 7-5, 6-4. The contest between Gravem and Rogers exhibited splendid playing, and resulted in a score of 10-8, 7-5.

The opposition to the varsity was made up of the best tennis players on the Pacific Coast. Johnston is of national reputation as the former holder of the United States national singles championship, and present member of the national doubles championship team. Roberts holds the junior championship of the Pacific Coast, the San Francisco city championship, and the championship of Southern California, along with other titles.

A second meet with Johnston and Roberts was interrupted by a summons for Johnston from the United States Navy. L. Lipman, captain of the University of California varsity in 1916, and later winner of the Harvard championship, substituted for Johnston. The present California players are Rogers and Lipman 6-3, 7-5; 6-2, 6-4. The exhibition match was very well executed, Captain Gravem's playing showed particular brilliance, and augured much for the future. Gravem entered the University of California from San Francisco, in 1915, and has developed unusual ability at wielding the racquet since that time.

ALFRED GOULLET
WINS LONG RACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alfred Goulet outclassed McNamara and won the 10-mile paced bicycle race at Newark yesterday. W. E. Spencer, younger brother of the national champion, won the one-mile open.

Francisco Verri, with a handicap of 40 yards, was the victor in the mile handicap; Grenda and Charley Piercy won the two-mile tandem and A. K. Russell of the N. Y. A. C. the two-mile amateur open and mile invitation.

MISS GALLIGAN

SETS UP RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A new world's swimming record was set here yesterday when Miss Claire Galligan of New York completed the woman's national 500-yard championship in 7m. 31.2-ss. This bettered the record of Durack's time of 7m. 32.3-ss, made at Sydney, Australia, in 1915. Miss Galligan swam in a 25-yard tank.

PICKUPS

Harvard has appointed an acting varsity baseball captain to take charge while the regular captain is at the front.

Horstman of the St. Louis Cardinals pitched a fine game Saturday, holding the Phillies to three hits. Alexander pitched for the losers and was found for 14 hits.

The New York National League Baseball Club management plans to seat 37,000 persons in the Polo Grounds when the world's series games are played there.

Rousch of Cincinnati is now sure to lead the National League batsmen this season and it is the second successive year the Reds have held this honor. In 1916 First Baseman Chase led the league.

No less than 108 runs were scored in the American League Saturday. Each team engaged in a double-header, with Boston, Philadelphia and Washington winning both their games while Chicago and New York divided.

NEW CHIEF FOR
WOMEN'S CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The organization known as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has had appointed as its chief Mrs. Chalmers Watson, the sister of Sir Eric Geddes. Her official title is that of chief-controller of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The great success of this organization in relieving in France hundreds of men from duties which prevented them from going into the firing line is well known. Such an altogether new departure in military organization was the result of the recommendations of an officer who had been sent to France to report on matters of labor supply for the army and the economizing of man-power. He expressed the opinion that there were a number of functions which women could well perform in France. They could drive ambulances, act as clerks in various offices, as telegraphers and telephone operators, and in a host of other capacities which were employing a large number of men. The first difficulty towards the realization of the scheme was the provision of adequate accommodation for women. Their hostels and camps had, of course, to be self-contained, and they had to be within reasonable distance of places of employment. It was also only suitable that they should be provided with a somewhat higher standard of comfort than the men. Ladies were sent out to France to confer on the spot with the military authorities and as the result of co-operation and good will on both sides preliminary arrangements were carried out and by the end of April it was found possible to send the first batch of women to their active service quarters. At the present time the accommodation has so far increased that it is possible for 4000 women to be employed by the army in France. On applying to enter the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps the candidates are enrolled in the corps in a solemn manner and have to sign an agreement before a military officer. They then stay at the depot hostel, which is, of course, in England, for three weeks, during which time they are given elementary lessons in drill, first aid, and other subjects. This period is a very valuable one to the women, who learn something of what is required of them, and gain an esprit de corps which is of the utmost value to them in the performance of their duties under more or less severe conditions in France. The women, from the very beginning of their enrollment, show a fine spirit, as one example will show. When the first batch of recruits came to take possession of the Connaught Club hostel they found that the beds had not yet arrived, as there had been a sudden demand in the hospitals, and that they would have to do with straw filled mattresses stretched on planks. There was not a murmur from the women who, in fact, were glad to feel that they were thus able to be of a little help to the men who had been wounded at the front.

Those who have completed their three weeks' training proceed to the front in batches of 50 or 60, according to the accommodation available and the nature of the work to be accomplished. A party of clerks, typists and store women has always to be accompanied by a certain number of women who will carry on the services of the hostel to which they are drafted. There is very seldom a single word of dissatisfaction from the women at the conditions which they find at their posts of duty with the British expeditionary force. On the contrary, their letters home are enthusiastic and show a firm intention of keeping up the honor of the corps. Perhaps one of the most delightful letters received from a member was one containing a description of the welcome which the men who were to be released from front line duty gave the women who had come to supersede them. This particular member of the corps writes: "What we all appreciate so much is the cheerful welcome the 'boys' have given us. They are frankly glad to have us, and we were afraid that they would not be. When we finally got here, we were indeed amazed. The men have provided every luxury you can conceive. They had put flowers in our mess and recreation room. We have heaps of comfy chairs, also. We sit six at each table. The floors are covered with linoleum. The officers who came to inspect them said, 'Oh, some pictures would look nice and wouldn't you like some curtains?' The Tommies who actually got the huts ready said, 'Well, we shouldn't like to see our sisters roughing it.'"

It must not, however, be thought that conditions are always as easy as this writer describes. The women have had rough times, but it is what they expected and they have faced it all cheerfully. On one occasion, a draft on arriving found that by some mistake nothing had been prepared for them. They had to put up at a hotel that had not been open for four years, and their first day was spent in scouring the place from top to bottom. But they made the very best of the situation; in fact, they appeared to regard it as a huge joke. The women's uniform which is so familiar now in France consists of a gray coat of army pattern, a khaki-colored coat frock and a brown felt hat. The various sections are denoted by shoulder straps inset with color, blue for those on headquarters, orange for the administrators. The domestic section have scarlet shoulder straps, the clerical brown, the mechanical claret, and miscellaneous purple. The badge of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is a laurel wreath which surrounds the initials W. A. A. C.

REPORT FROM WEL-HAI-WEI
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The annual report of the commissioner for Wel-hai-wei, Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, made to the Secretary for the Colonies on the progress of the Territory during 1916, is most satisfactory. The harvest, states the report, were so good that it was found unnecessary to purchase imported grain. The inhabitants were as well behaved and industrious as usual, there being little serious crime, and there were no exceptionally difficult administrative problems. The scheme started in October, 1916, for recruiting Chinese laborers to work in Europe and elsewhere, had given employment with good wages to a large number of the inhabitants of the Territory.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

A new reading room has been opened at Parker Memorial. It is intended especially for adults and is to be open for visitors every afternoon and evening. A kindergarten is another new feature of the year to be started as an experiment. Children from 3½ to six years will be admitted. The boys' work has been placed under the direction of Norman Van Hosen for the first time this year. Mr. Van Hosen has been engaged in similar work in other places and is expected to provide some interesting things for boys during the coming winter.

Trade classes are going on as usual. These include the domestic arts, millinery, dressmaking, and cooking. All work in cooking this year will proceed along the lines laid down by the United States Government for economy and conservation of food. A feature of some of it will be the family meal. That is, instead of cooking several kinds of one thing an entire meal will be prepared, luncheon, dinner or breakfast complete. The object is to give instruction in the selection and balance of a menu and in the preparation of the various dishes so that all will be cooked and ready to serve at the proper moment.

The usual piano lessons are going on and on Saturdays there are various handicraft, clay modeling, scrap-book making, sewing, mending and knitting, weaving and raffia work.

The public market conducted on Saturdays by the Roxbury Neighborhood house has proven such a success it will continue at least through the harvest. This and the women's work in canning are about the only activities at the house at present; but the children's work is to begin on the 15th of this month.

Blueberries canned for winter use are being brought back from Maplewood Caddy Camp by the boys from the North Bennet Street Industrial School. The blueberries were picked by the boys and put up under the direction of their leader. They are as proud of them as can be and happy that they, too, could do something in conserving the world's food supply.

Nearly every evening the town boys come in from their park gardens carrying great bags of beans. The beans are particularly fine ones. They are left at the school for drying. Later each gardener will be given a proportion of the beans and other portions will be distributed as prizes by the North End Garden Association for window-box gardening in the neighborhood. The park gardeners are worked by the boys as a group and financed by the association. Potatoes will be harvested about the middle of October and turnips about the last.

The evening school of the North Bennet Street School will open on Oct. 15. Registration will begin on the 8th. Instruction will be offered in house painting and carpentry, cabinet making, cooking, clay modeling, plaster casting, concrete modeling, cement work, radio and telegraphy, dressmaking, millinery and power machine operating.

Social Service House will open the third week in October with an open house on the 16th. As last year Miss Crane will be in charge. Afternoon classes will open next Monday for "little housekeepers," and in sewing, cooking, printing and wood modeling.

Cottage Place Neighborhood House will soon be ready to announce changes in its workers and in its plans.

Instead of a speaker the women's knitting circle meeting at Cambridge Neighborhood House last Thursday afternoon had potatoes at 30 cents a peck. Two barrels of them were sold. The boys' club work is to open with registration next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

MIMIC BATTLES ON CHICKAMAUGA FIELD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Cadets at Oglethorpe are to be inducted into the tactics of trench warfare by means of mimic battles. Snodgrass Hill, which was so hotly fought for in the battle of Chickamauga, will be the scene of conflict. Hundred of officers and men have been engaged in digging a system of trenches, which will be occupied by a battalion for several days at a time.

While learning the methods of underground warfare, the men will subvert on trench rations, and will carry out, as far as possible, the details adopted in the European trenches. The cadets have styled their battle area "Oglethorpe sector."

DINING CARS TAKEN OFF
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dining car service has been discontinued on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in an effort to reduce coal consumption and effect other economies. Circulars have been issued asking cooperation of the public in the conservation of resources.

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ENTRANCE OF WOMEN
INTO TRADES STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The August number of the Labor Gazette gives some interesting figures showing the extension of the employment of women during the last three years.

Since the war, it states, about 1,240,000 additional women, or 37.6 per cent of the numbers employed in July, 1914, have been drawn into occupations, including various industries, government establishments, agriculture, transport, finance and banking, commerce, professions, hotels, civil service and local government. This figure does not, however, represent the net increase in the number of women employed in all occupations, since casual agricultural laborers, domestic servants, and women employed in very small workshops and workrooms in the dress-making trade are excluded, as well as women at work in military, naval and Red Cross hospitals. Under the last head there has been an increase in the numbers of women employed equal to 36,000 full-time workers. On the other hand, the number of female casual laborers in agriculture has fallen by 13,000 since July, 1914, owing to seasonal variations, whilst from small workshops and domestic service it is estimated that there has been a displacement of 300,000 women. Taking these figures together, the net result gives an increase of 963,000 women employed in occupations outside their own homes.

In the occupations enumerated there has been an expansion since January in the number of women employed of no less than 182,000, which is nearly double the increase that took place in the preceding quarter. This acceleration in the growth of women's employment has been felt in all the main groups.

In industrial occupations there has been an increase since January, 1917, of 54,000, compared with 29,000 in the preceding quarter. The metal trades alone accounted for 41,000 of the increase that took place between January and April, and the chemical trades for 8000. There has, therefore, been a growth of only 5000 in all other trades; but though this figure is small, it points to a more satisfactory state of affairs than existed either in January or October, when there was an actual decrease in all industries other than the chemical and metal trades. The difference in this respect is largely attributable to the clothing trades, where the numbers of women employed fell by 17,000 between October and January, but only by 3000 between January and April, presumably owing to seasonal causes.

Indeed, it may be said that the greater rate of expansion in industry as a whole in the last, as compared with the previous quarter, is due less to an increase in the rate of growth in the expanding trades than to a check in the rate of decrease of the less prosperous trades. Thus in the textile trades, where there had been a decrease of 5000 in the numbers employed between October, 1916, and January, 1917, in the last quarter the decrease was only 1000.

The total number of women employed in the textile trades is still 22,000 above the figure for July, 1914, although in the cotton industry alone there has been a decrease of 10,000 since the outbreak of war. The group of industries in which the employment of women declined most between January and April is the food, drink and tobacco trades, where the number of women employed has fallen by 8000 since January, compared with a decrease of only 1000 between October and January. This is largely due to the position in the brewing industry.

ISSUES OF WAR NOTED
BY BELGIAN IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Belgian Socialist deputy for Charleroi, Jules Destrée, author of "En Italie Pendant la Guerre," has been appointed Belgian Minister to Russia and has addressed a letter of farewell to the Secolo on the eve of his departure from Italy for Russia. M. Destrée has spent much time in Italy since the beginning of the war, and has many friends in that country. He has also, by his writings and lectures, helped to make all that Italy has accomplished during the war better known in the other allied countries.

In his farewell letter to the Secolo, after expressing his gratitude for the reception given to him in Italy, when he came, toward the end of 1914, to plead the cause of Belgium, M. Destrée says that there are some people who lament that the present war has exacerbated chauvinistic feelings and increased hatred. It has seemed to him, on the contrary, that the effect of the alliance which has grouped all the peoples of the world against the Central Empires has been to widen the idea of country in a degree hitherto unknown.

Italians, Belgians, French, English, Russians, Rumanians, Serbs, Portuguese and Americans had all felt themselves strangely nearer to one

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another, and they had all become soldiers in the same battle, and citizens of the same country—in addition to their own respective countries—that of liberty. The war was carrying on the work of the French Revolution. It was a combat between the peoples who stood for liberty and the peoples who stood for oppression, the social forces of the future against the survivals of the past. The democracies were leagued against the last of the autocracies, and the political and social condition of millions of human beings was being decided, perhaps for centuries, at the present moment. That was why, in spite of the struggles, the ruins and the immeasurable sadness and suffering, the responsibility for which did not lie with them, they could carry on the desperate fight until its logical conclusion was reached. The loser would be the one who should first give way, and this collapse of resistance would be followed by incalculable results, so disastrous and so prolonged that the children of the present time would never forgive their fathers for having brought this about. Their enemies, who understood this better, possibly, than they did themselves, were making desperate and unscrupulous efforts on the battlefields and at sea, and they were making even more unscrupulous efforts to cause disunity, anxiety and weakness among their adversaries. They would not be successful; the way would still undoubtedly be long and difficult, but every day brought victory and peace nearer.

With this forecast, M. Destrée says he will take farewell of his Italian friends. Though he is leaving them, he will remain faithful to them in thought and he will share their joy when the end of the conflict comes, bringing satisfaction to the just aspirations of Italy and restoring to Belgium all that of which she had been despoiled.

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NATURE IN PEACE
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By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The devastating effects of modern warfare are singularly well illustrated in the "Sketches of the Western Front: Vimy Ridge to the Somme," by Lieut. R. Boriase Smart, which are being exhibited in the galleries of the Fine Art Society. It is possible from an examination of these drawings to realize something of the power of artillery to change the face of a country and to wipe out of existence not only individual buildings, but actually whole towns, and to convert thriving centers of population into ghastly rubbish heaps, for the artist has recorded with uncompromising fidelity things that he has actually seen.

He has, too, the power to make his statements of fact curiously convincing; his method is summary and direct, his draftsmanship is firm and significant, and his management of his materials is thoroughly capable. In very few instances does he attempt to give a pictorial quality to his subjects, or to soften their realities; as a rule he is content to be grimly actual and to let his drawings tell their plain story in the most straightforward way.

The manner of execution he has chosen—black chalk on tinted paper with a few washes of water color—suits his subject matter well; it is even to special advantage in such studies as the "Ruins of the Fort, Peronne," and the finely understood "All That Was Left of Peronne," and that it lends itself satisfactorily to the interpretation of more subtle motives is proved by the charm of his landscape, "The Somme Valley—Mercur Wood to the Right," and by the delicacy of the rapid sketch, "Ruins of the Church, Messines."

The exhibition is one to note and remember. It has an educational value, for it teaches people something of the meaning of war and gives them a hint of the horror war brings to the countries in which it is waged.

It is interesting to compare with this gathering, which records the desecration of nature, the collection of water color paintings and sketches by early English artists which is on view in Walker's Galleries, New Bond Street; to contrast nature abused and outraged with nature loved and worshiped. For in all these examples of the early English school the dominant idea is to realize the beauty and the charm of the world; its peace and restfulness, and to show how much there is in it to delight those who see rightly the surroundings among which they live.

The water-color painters of the later Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries were very earnest students of nature and went direct to it for their inspiration. Their work has, in consequence, a devout simplicity of intention and a frankness of manner that make a singularly persuasive appeal.

For instance, the admirable sketch, "Old Cottages," by De Wint, is merely a rapid notation of one of those picturesque bits which are to be found in almost any country district, but it is dignified into a really important work of art by its impressive breadth of treatment and its quiet, unforced sentiment—it is a piece of every-day nature made interesting by the sympathy of the artist and by his power to realize its possibilities. Very attractive, too, is the sea piece, "Off Whitby," by C. Bentley, and the masterly "Welsh Scene," by David Cox, a wonderful idea of atmospheric subtleties; and the "Grand Canal, Venice," by J. D. Harding, is distinguished by its scholarly precision and its intimacy of observation.

There are other things by Bonington, William Callow, David Roberts, and William Oliver, which are not less inspired by the methods of the school and not less true to its traditions; and there are some pencil sketches by J. S. Cotman which have much beauty of design and touch. All these, and more besides, help to give the collection an atmosphere that is as distinctive as it is satisfying.

SAN FRANCISCO ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In the portrait of the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark George H. Bellows is leaving in California a fine piece of work—his first commission in the far West. The picture differs from those he has exhibited previously in San Francisco, in his departure from strict color combinations in favor of a more harmonious scheme.

In the center of the canvas, before a rich, dark green curtain, stands the boy, with both feet firmly planted. The feet are encased in low black shoes and short white socks; one of them wrinkled and falling, adding a delightful, childish carelessness to his appearance. Between two potted plants, quite as tall as the figure itself, he stands, dressed in black velvet with strongly contrasting white collar and cuffs; the richness of the velvet in turn making a pleasant contrast with the surrounding green of the background, and with the golden hair of the child, which is rather boyishly straggly and curly.

Bellows has been particularly happy in the selection of the pose, while as a matter of mere paint the picture is a joy—the smooth surface of the child's flesh leaving no opportunity for heavily brushing on contrasting shades which would go to make the light and shadow of a lined, marked face.

A new mural painting by Arthur F. Mathews, has recently been installed in the main entrance of the Mechanics Mercantile Library. The composition is an adaptation of the book plate, which Mathews made for the library several years ago. The pictorial qual-

ities of the drawing are a surprise of the subject. Under the unfinished doorway the mechanics are toiling at their stone cutting and carpenters' benches, the detail lost in the shadow of the structure; while well in front the same space of the bookplate has been utilized as the area where four new figures are introduced. Standing in the left-hand foreground, they gaze with interest upon the efforts of the laborers. Clad in gray, and blue, and brown, relieved by richly colored brocades, they symbolize Music, Thought, Philosophy and the Ideal.

Mathews is an artist who paints for the art lover, scarcely appealing to the general public. His technique is excellent, recalling somewhat the smooth delicacy of Whistler; his composition is one of his best possessions. He arranges his canvases in colorful masses where balance and design reign; his color scheme is pronounced yet adaptable to circumstances. In the present instance the painting is placed upon a marble wall where pink is the predominating tone, and Mathews has softened the character of his canvas into gray green until there is no strident note in the combination.

In San Francisco the position of Arthur Mathews is high. He has led a large number of California art students through a maze of student days; his work in Paris is "hors concours" and if he had not been on the jury of the awards in 1915, he would have received the "grand prix." It is understood. He is known among a large group of the eastern painters with whom he was a fellow student at the Beaux Arts, including Hale, Paxton, Dumond, Tarbell, Redfield, Melchers and Hassam.

Torrey, Vickery and Atkins are exhibiting a canvas of Henry W. Ranger, which is one of the phases of this man's work not so well known as his landscapes of spreading trees and rolling green hills. The picture is a semi-marine; several tall-masted schooners are lying by the wharves, dimly discernible in the misty light of late afternoon.

CHICAGO INSTITUTE
EXHIBITION PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Summer is considered the season for the production and growth of art. Artists are scattered throughout the country gathering canvases from many sources. Nevertheless, art activities have not been stagnant in Chicago.

The pictures owned by the Municipal Art League and by the Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art have been on display at the great Municipal Pier, where they have been viewed by thousands of pleasure-seekers who might not have taken the time to visit a gallery to study paintings. These groups will be lent for a period to a few Chicago public schools.

Valuable collections, owned by Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, Edward B. Butler, Charles L. Hutchinson, Paul Schultz and others, have occupied the galleries during the summer, giving the public an opportunity to come in touch with many important examples of paintings by foreign artists not usually accessible.

Miles of made ground in Grant Park, east of the Art Institute, have been occupied during the summer by ensembles of naval militia, and soldiers. Not only have the boys with their rifles had free admission to the galleries, but the institute has furnished them free entertainments, consisting of music, dancing and dramatic art. On the first floor of Gunsaulus Hall a complete collection of large models of American battleships, of all periods, was shown to the public.

Raemakers' cartoons will remain in the Art Institute till Oct. 1. The high school pupils of Chicago were given a room during September to show their models, designs and drawings for a more beautiful Chicago, called "The City Desirable." This exhibition is fostered by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

An exhibition of paintings collected by the extension department of the Art Institute, and which will be shown in many of the western cities during the season, has made its first appearance at the fair at Springfield, Ill.

The fall and winter season at the institute will open with the annual exhibition of applied arts, Oct. 9. Besides the usual prizes, new prizes will be awarded amounting to \$1000 by Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan, and Mrs. Frank D. Stout. At the same time an exhibition of paintings by artists who paint the Far West will be shown. The annual Old Exhibition will run from Nov. 8 to Jan. 2. A new prize of \$1500 will be awarded by Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan. The number of invited pictures will be limited this year to 50, and no invited paintings will be eligible for prizes. The cutting down of invited pictures and making them ineligible is done to encourage the artists to send their pictures before the jury. The effect of this new regulation may have a tendency to make the exhibition smaller, but it is hoped that full justice will be done to artists who have not been in the habit of having pictures invited.

The distinguished artists from the East who will serve on the jury are Edmund C. Tarbell of Boston, Emil Carlsen, New York, Charles Rosen, New Hope, Pa., and James R. Hopkins, Cincinnati. Four Illinois artists will represent Chicago. One of the important and unusual exhibitions of the year will be a rare collection of Chinese paintings owned by Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit, and of Chinese pottery, owned by D. G. Kellekian of New York. This exhibition will run three weeks, commencing Nov. 15.

In January work of the alumni and former pupils of the Art Institute will be exhibited. For nearly two score years the influence of the school of the Art Institute of Chicago has gone forth into all parts of the country, and indeed to far-away corners of the earth, and many who learned their craft in its studios have become artists of distinction in the several arts. There is naturally a deep regard in the hearts of those who have "arrived" for the school which laid the foundation for their careers, and it is believed that the exhibit will be large and comprehensive. The work eligible will include oil painting, water color, illustration, etching, interior decoration, architecture, landscape and garden architecture, decorative arts, sculpture. The Art Institute is inviting the artists and craftsmen to a general homecoming on the afternoon of Jan. 8, when an opening reception will be held and a series of festivities will follow.

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brotherhood of conflicting "schools" is strengthened, at the same time. "Whatever war may batter down, the theories of expression in art remain intact. As a popular museum teacher (Mrs. A. L. Vaughan of the Metropolitan) has remarked: "If people like Aztec gods instead of Greek flames, or Peruvian potatoes instead of Persian pomegranates, on their brocades, let the designer draw quelzals and potato vines. But let him remember that the laws of design do not vary with the motives used."

Even camouflage—literally the ungentle art of "faking"—takes on spectacular grandeur and heroic dignity when enlisted in the service of army and navy by men like Blashfield, Brinley, Hofbauer, Mackay, Reuterdahl, and Everett L. Warner. Interior decoration and mural work form the ultimate goal of most of the younger men and women painters today, and the actual



Reproduced by courtesy Charles E. Cobb

"A la Gaite, Montparnasse," etching by Lester C. Hornby

FIVE ETCHERS IN
BOSTON EXHIBITION

Undoubtedly present conditions in the world are working to the momentary, if not permanent advantage of American artists. The production of art work in Europe has been greatly handicapped and the consequent shipment of exhibits to the United States. As a result the "bitter complaint of American painters, and more especially practitioners in black and white, that both buyers and print dealers in their own country do not give them a fair show, is in a way being ameliorated, and a goodly display of native talent may be looked for during the coming season.

One of the first showings of this kind has been opened in the gallery of Charles E. Cobb in Boston, with the exhibition of prints by five American etchers, Joseph Pennell, Lester G. Hornby, Otto J. Schneider, Donald Shaw MacLaughlin and Herman A. Webster. An indication that a renewed interest in native productions has instigated the exhibit may be found in the fact that practically all of the prints have been brought before the public in one way or another, previously. The number of prints shown, however, there being nearly a hundred—makes the show well worth visiting.

Of the Pennell prints the greater number appeared in the artist's recent book, "The Wonder of Work," and show all his tremendous cleverness in making his compositions striking, if nothing else. Mr. Hornby's work is illustrative of a much more interesting period in his life, since it is more or less slowly crystallizing from endeavors in various styles of technique. It is that element usually termed "business interest" that promises to make Mr. Hornby's work most valuable as he slowly perfects his methods. His landscapes and his city scenes are effective, if somewhat illustrative, but his rendering of human figures is delightful, as may be well seen in his "Vieille Femme aux Champs," a bowed figure straining back from a deeply planted mattock, in one direction, and the motion of wind-blown trees, clouds and grasses sweeping in the other direction. And again his "A la Gaite, Montparnasse," is most grateful.

The other three exhibitors do not please nearly as well, their glimpses of street and city scenes in Italy, France and Germany being interesting but rather cold and unsympathetic. Mr. MacLaughlin, in addition, reveals a sad lack of aerial perspective, and an unpleasant use of elaborate line work where a tone would prove much simpler and more to the point.

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PRELIMINARIES OF
NEW YORK SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The art exhibition outlook, like the present garden and horticultural aspect, has a decidedly utilitarian cast. Flower beds are still doing bravely, though closely pressed by beanpoles and potato patches. In other words, the energies of artists, art dealers, museums and schools alike are bent towards the industrial-decorative arts, to the temporary neglect of painting, prints and sculpture. These more or less technical exhibits, having been called for in no uncertain terms by universal needs of our time, are sure to absorb a great deal of the popular attention. But the mating of art and industry in commercial circles, and the increasing contact of history and geography with pattern and color in our schools, does not mean that pictures pure and simple have fallen from grace. On the contrary, one appreciates all the more gratefully their mystic sympathy. The

occupation of scores of artists of established reputation, including such a mixture of theorists as Kenyon Cox, Arthur B. Davies, Warren Davis, Robert W. Chanler, Arthur Crisp, Max Bohm, David Karfunkle, and Gustave Cimiotti, as well as practically the whole army of unidentified cubists and futurists who actually work for their living.

Coming directly to exhibitions of easel pictures by old and modern masters, to dealers' galleries, auction sales and prices, there are various signs of portent, but no solid grounds, on which to base predictions, optimistic or otherwise. The menace of a new tariff no longer hangs over the season—there is one encouragement. Another is that money is being spent by somebody, somewhere, as lavishly as ever, when masterpieces come "over the top." Almost any sort of masterpiece may serve as a shining mark. Here on one hand is a tiny Mantegna, the Earl of Pembroke's "Judith and Holofernes," brought over from England by the Duveauxs with a \$200,000 price-tag attached. On the other hand, a discriminating American collector has paid \$16,000 for Tarbell's "Girl Crocheting"—a fine representative bit of present-day American painting, at a price which is more of a "record" in its way than even the \$200,000 for a more than four centuries old Mantegna.

The auction season at the American Art Galleries will open early in November with two important sales of Italian art—one of them an additional consignment from Prof. Elie Volpi of Davanzati Palace fame, the other the collection of Prof. Stefano Bardini of Rome. Later on, a famous Montreal collection—supposed to be that of Sir William Van Horne, as its Barbizons and other modern French pictures are featured, in the otherwise vague announcement—is scheduled. Barbizons and Monets had all they could do to keep ahead of certain Americans in the auction sales last season, and certainly nothing has happened to strengthen them since.

The Scott & Fowles Galleries, now under the direction of Martin Birnbaum, are going to try out a new and hazardous, if plausible-sounding, exhibition idea. It is to be a series of one-man "salons," in each of which the several kinds of work of an individual artist will be bunched together—synthesized, as it were. Maxfield Parrish, for example, will be represented not only by book illustrations, but by bookcases as well, and etchings, posters, frescoes, overmantels, letterboxes and everything in the room except the wall and floor coverings.

Prints are much in evidence in such of the preliminary exhibitions as have already opened. At Keppel's, a choice lot of Bracquemond's etchings are assembled in the inner gallery. Joseph Pennell's United States munition works come here soon. Ehrlich's shows, in addition to recent Raemaekers prints, some meritorious pencil and crayon sketches by F. Percy Montgomery. The Modern Gallery, while unlimbering its 65-centimeter siege guns of Picasso and Picabia, fits in the time with engravings of J. Labourer—snappy genre and character sketches on the British war front in France.

The Cathedral Parkway Gallery, a pleasant little place as far up the Broadway subway line as 400 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, starts in with big paintings and little sculpture by Marco Zim, a Muscovite, American art student, who has been in Paris and more recently in California. His "Sunrise Dances," "Shimmering Lights" and "Golden Glow" of the Pacific Coast underland indicate that there is a future for Zim in mural decoration, if he will take up tempera or some other medium propitious of a surface smoother than that of a pine plank fresh from the sawmill.

THE PAINTING OF
DESERT PICTURES

The appeal of Bertha Menzler's desert pictures has won for her a steadily increasing public, especially in the middle western United States, where she first studied at the Chicago Art Institute. After a year of professional work there, Bertha Menzler went to Paris, where in the ateliers of Collin and Amand Jean she became intensely interested in light effects. An exhibition of Monet's work awakened her further to the possibilities of tonal qualities. On her return to Chicago she took up portraiture and figure work, but a visit to the desert with a relative was destined to exert an even greater influence on the painter's work, and rather enabled the interest which the French masters had awakened to find its own soil for development.

The color, light and wonderful brightness of the desert appealed to the young artist, but most of all the peace of the great stillness impressed her, and it was the desire to realize something of the inner meaning of the solemn vastness that impelled her, on her return home, to record the scenes she had been living in so many months. Over and over she painted her impressions, as far as she could memorize them, and as fast as she painted them, they sold.

It became clear that she had found her own particular subject—ground; the people of the Middle West knew and loved the desert and moreover liked to buy that which they knew and understood, and no one else there had then discovered the beauty and poetry of the lonely stretches of sand and butte. To hear something of the message of the desert, which Bertha Menzler, or Mrs. Peyton as she now is, has so widely given, was the reason of a visit from the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Yes, though New York is my present home, the desert is still the place where my work lies," said Mrs. Peyton. "Whenever I return, I always find that I have to begin to learn how to do it; one has to adjust oneself to so many conditions, especially the intense light. I like to get right away from the railway or tourist-haunted spots, so that I can plunge deep into the stillness and the solitude. That is the real impression I am always striving to put upon the canvas, not the outward beauty, fascinating as the play of light and color is."

A question followed as to the technical difficulties of the subject. "It is not that the subject is so difficult as that it is so different," said Mrs. Peyton. "The first great difference in desert landscape is that whereas in the East, where the land is hilly or wooded, one gains the impression of large masses of dark with small patterns of light, one finds on the desert large masses of light with a small pattern of tiny crisp points of shadow, under the sagebrush or greasewood. They are struck by the intense vibration of the light; one can absolutely watch the waves of heat quivering."

"And then comes the great problem of the reflected light. There are no masses of vegetation to deflect it from the sky, so that the light is reflected on to the sand unbroken, and then there is the reflected light from the sand thrown up on to the surface of the buttes or sagebrush, with its warm, orange glow. There is also the play of the two reflected lights. I believe my success in making my effects look real to those who know the scene is that I have not attempted to give black-and-white values, but to delineate the scene in warm and cool color tones; the cool of the reflected skies, the warmth of the reflected sand, and on certain surfaces, the local color."

"But of course the desert changes inconceivably, not only through the seasons, but through every day. Dawn is wonderful. The nights are so clear, because the very stars seem to give out light, and the light tone of the ground makes it luminous, and when the moon shines, it is so bright one can really see to read. Therefore, dawn does not come out of blackness, but the desert is swimming in beautiful, grayish tones. Then while the sagebrush stays gray, the tops of the buttes catch first a streak of rose and then bright orange light. Then while the whole ground is still enveloped in pearly gray, the tops of the brush catch the warmer light until the whole scene is touched with points of flame amongst the exquisite delicacy and subtlety of the melting grays."

"Midday follows with its own beauty of still intensity and wonderful, silent distance and pure, pale color. The palpitating nature of the light is dominant. "But at evening when the moon is just coming up and the low sun is shining on the mesas, the most vivid quality of color is seen. These desert sunsets differ according to the season. In spring and summer when it is very hot, they are so violent and "postery," it is almost impossible to reproduce the colors. The buttes are lit up with carmine, and the skies are beyond any palette, though I can imagine some painters would be drawn to try. But in the fall, they are more rational and I like the quieter effects."

"Another startling variation in effect is through the sagebrush, which, in spring and summer, in its light, fresh green, stands out in separate clumps with surprising suddenness from the sand. In the fall, when the dust has toned everything to gray, the sage melts into the general scheme; in fact, every bit of the picture melts into each other. The greasewood, vivid green in spring, in the fall turns a wonderful stenna orange."

"But although I go year after year, and stay sometimes as long as six months, far away from the railway, alone with my work in some Indian village or near one, I can only make

pochades, and have to come back to my studio to paint the big pictures. It is unsatisfactory to attempt large canvases out there. One paints a blue that looks so warm it feels almost green, but on bringing it back into a normal light, the blue looks colder, than Greenland, and one realizes the mischievous deception of that reflected light which plays everywhere from the sand."

"Besides, the evening moods of the desert are so fleeting. Five, ten or fifteen minutes and they are gone. So that the only way is just to live there and look and make notes and notes, and remember. The great thing is to realize that the desert is a thing of fleeting moods and to fix the moods of distinct pictures or impressions, and not attempt merely to paint the physical aspect. There again I love and look for the moods that convey the wonderful stillness and peace, instead of those that emphasize the chaos and terror of immensity."

As the representative of The Christian Science Monitor rose to go, Mrs. Peyton smilingly told the truest expression of understanding and appreciation her work had received.

"A simple servant girl passed one of my paintings of the desert and stayed before it. 'Oh, how still that makes me feel,' said she. That is the sort of thing that makes a painter happy because then he knows he has said something of the message to others."

LOS ANGELES NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mr. and Mrs. William Preston Harrison are to be thanked for their loan of an interesting private collection to the Gallery of Fine and Applied Arts in Exposition Park, during the summer months. These earnest collectors have come to California after many years spent in Chicago, where they were in touch with its native artists and their work.

In the exhibit there is a preponderance of landscapes, among which are Charles C. Curran's two canvases in low key. Their curiously dull lighting gives them the effect of being seen in a Claude Lorraine glass. "The Drenching Rain" has a poetical quality in the rendering of purple-gray mist and wreath-like trees, which saves it from being merely photographic. Rudolph F. Ingels' "Nocturne" is of a broader technique and more pleasing in its soft tones of Persian blues. Charles H. Davis' "Spring Twilight" is a study of the play of light on a cloudy sky at eventide; against it skeleton trees are etched in fine lines.

Victor Higgins is most successful in his scenes of Northern France. One, named "Beguineuse, Bruges," is a charming composition of line and color. The pale green sky and blue reflections on old walls, with their tall, upright chimneys, form a contrast with the rounded forms of russet trees. A painting from the brush of Ben Foster is typical of this season's artist's work in its old New England atmosphere—its graduating tones of cool greens on the Litchfield hills. The work of Alfred Jansson carries an appeal to those who love nature's opalescent tints. His "Autumn" is reminiscent of an old pastel in its warm tones of earth and trees, shading into vivid reds. It is unfortunate that inartistic Christmas cards with pale rose skies and sparkling snow should prejudice one, against one's will, in viewing a painting such as his "Snow-Covered Firs."

Gardner Symons is represented by a northern scene in winter, a little snow-bound village in pale sunshine. Frederick E. Frieseknecht's "The Chateau" gives no hint of the style of his later work in its rather murky sunshine and somber tones, but Gari Melchers is easily recognizable in his "Little House in Edgmont, Holland." It is a delightful bit, the clouds, house, earth and water all expressed in different tones of warm purple-pink, relieved by the emerald green of wooden shutters and budding trees. Leon A. Kroll's "Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York" gives one a very pleasing sense of a city washed clean by recent rains.

A word must be said of the only woman painter in the exhibit, Grace Raylin, who gives us a very clever composition in her Algerian picture, "Les Curieuses." Her technique is broad, the figures well grouped. Veiled women in pale saffron are seen in high relief against walls shading into pure cobalt blue, and the arched opening in the center repeats the line of the covered heads, its note of black being particularly effective.

Among other canvases containing figures is one by F. Luis Mora, with children playing in the shadow of Riverside Drive, New York, during a summer afternoon. William M. Chase has a small canvas of "The Lone Fisherman," which is well painted, but not particularly interesting as to subject. Frank W. Benson's "Afternoon in September" does not quite come up to one's expectation of this artist's work. The figures of two young girls sitting on a bench out-of-doors are out of drawing and the picture as a whole is not clear in color.

From these figure groupings, one's eye next travels to a dream-world in a diffused, green light. Architectural masses rise majestically in the near foreground and imposing figures of fancy move down broad stairs. This canvas, "Moonlight, Walls of Tangiers," is by Henry O. Tanner.

Then there is a canvas by William Ritschel, ever excellent in his painting of green, swirling waters and translucent foam, and one cannot close without speaking of George Bellows' "The Coming Storm." It is indeed a cyclone—were it not irreverent, one might say that the artist had run amuck amidst his colors—yet at a certain distance the effects of the storm are made realistic in the downpour from heavily laden clouds, and the swift movement of the wind on the bent trees.

ARTIST AND PUBLIC
AND TEMPERAMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There has always been in the mind of the average man a certain misunderstanding of the claim which the artist makes to serious consideration. The position which the art worker occupies in the social scheme is, as a rule, very incorrectly estimated, and the services which he renders to the community are not at all justly appreciated; generally he is regarded as a mere purveyor of luxuries who has no part in serious production, and commonly he is only just tolerated as an amiable, but useless eccentric who adds nothing to the national stock in trade. Most people would strenuously deny that he has any real value in a working world and that the work he does is of any permanent importance; most people would scoff at the idea that he is an indispensable factor in national prosperity and one of the chief influences in commercial development.

Much of this misunderstanding arises from the popular idea about what is called the artistic temperament. Because the average man lives a life which is limited by the most narrow restrictions, because his whole existence is hedged round by rules and regulations which deny to him all liberty of action, because he thinks with the crowd and acts with the crowd, any departure from convention comes to him as a shock which puzzles and offends him. The artist does not conform to the rules which the average man accepts and does not depend for his opinions upon the voice of the majority; he thinks for himself and arrives at his convictions by the independent use of his own intelligence. He stands, in fact, apart from the crowd, choosing for himself a way of life which allows him liberty of action and opportunity to make his personality effective.

Therefore he becomes an object of suspicion. Therefore he is credited with a temperament which is too erratic and irresponsible to be of use to himself or anyone else; and therefore he is scouted by the practical, commonplace, laborious citizen as an idler and a dreamer. The artist's independence is looked upon as an immoral tendency which threatens to upset social customs, and his ways are considered to outrage the accepted canons of respectability. Worst of all, his carelessness with regard to money appears as a reckless improvidence which cuts at the very foundation of that idea of fortune amassing which governs every properly managed commercial undertaking.

But, after all, is this carelessness of the artist in dealing with money merely improvidence? The commercial outlook is bounded by money; the horizon of the business man is frequently a money wall beyond which he can see nothing, and the higher and thicker he can make this wall the better he is pleased. The habit of amassing is the only one he really acquires and it persists incurably long after he has collected far more money than he can use intelligently or enjoy reasonably. The artist, however, does not take this material view of his mission in the world; money with him is only a means to an end; in his outlook it occupies the middle distance, but the horizon beyond is boundless and full of possibilities which money will help him to realize. So he welcomes money, and when it comes his way he spends it cheerfully and gets out of the handling of it a full measure of enjoyment.

Yet he does not work for money, he works because he wants to, because his work interests him, and because he is anxious to do it as well as he possibly can. If it brings him satisfying pecuniary results, he is pleased; if it does not, he will still work and still try to do his best. If he is a successful man who can sell everything he produces he uses his success as an incentive to finer achievement; if he fails to secure the approval of the public he only works the harder to command the attention that he believes to be his due. But always it is his work that comes first, not the money reward that is likely to be the result of his labor. Of course to the commercial mind such a creed appears to be the rankest of heresies and the man who professes it seems to be extravagant and shiftless creatures with no proper conception of the duty they owe to a practical and common-sense community.

Dreamers, indeed, they may be, idlers they certainly are not. But their dreams have a way of becoming realities and of producing results which have a more lasting value than many of the matter-of-fact schemes and contrivances of the business man. It is the artist's inventiveness that breaches the conventions which bar the way to fresh fields of activity; it is his pride in his work that keeps up the level of his austere accomplishment. Perhaps to most people it will seem incomprehensible that the work of the painter or sculptor should have any commercial significance. But these men, exponents of the highest type of art, are the leaders of the art movement in their own country, and by the quality and character of their effort the artistic condition of that country can be sufficiently well estimated. Moreover, if there were no leaders, the rank and file of the art workers would have no guidance and no one to incite them to progress. It is by the example of these leading men that the industrial artists are stimulated to do their best in their own walk of life and to bring into commercial art a finer type of aesthetic intelligence.

FINE ARTS

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THE HOME FORUM

The Beginner

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE beginner in Christian Science, like the beginner in all things, must from the very first put to use what he understands. It is easier to sign for more faith, perhaps, than to use the faith we have; easier to aspire to the goal than to take each patient footstep leading to it. The initial step for him who would understand Christian Science, and find help in it, is to make use at once of the first gleam of understanding that he has. To the child who studies mathematics, a problem is supplied and the rule given. He must make use of his rule and get a result, before he can be ready to receive and work with more of the rule.

As it is in mathematics, so is it in the problems of human life; except that, unlike the first single problem of a schoolroom, we have a jumble of problems with no exact rule to solve them by until the law, the Science, the rule of Christianity is opened to us in Christian Science. And then, as the boy would turn his better understanding of the multiplication table upon the errors of a tangled blackboard, so we, apprehending the spiritual law of being, must bring that apprehension to bear upon the tangles of human existence. And we can no more read lightly the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and expect, by this superficial process, to experience its teaching, than we could hope for practical mathematics by skimming the text of a textbook on arithmetic and omitting to work out its tests. Practice which establishes profession is surely demanded in our Christianity as well as in the lesser matter of our academic studies. And so the beginner, if he would begin intelligently, must at once make use of the very first understanding he has.

Now the true knowledge of God and man is revealed through spiritual un-

derstanding, while the material senses tell us nothing true of either God or man. The rule, then, for gaining a better understanding of God, is to deny and reverse the evidence of the material senses and to search for spiritual understanding. The astronomer, the natural scientist, the inventor, the mechanic, all apprehend facts that transcend the evidence of the material senses, all of these demonstrate applied law in the face of contradicting appearances. Natural science has refuted a flat earth, an over-circling sun, many illusive evidences of distance, space, and so on. Material testimony is, in many instances, a matter of shifting standards and transitory illusive appearances which are all totally unsupported by the unvarying law of the spiritual universe.

Very well, then; why cannot men see that the moral and physical conditions of mankind, lawless and mixed as they so frequently are, are in the same way at variance with Truth? Why cannot our Christianity, when we come at the actuality of it, be found to have its basis in divine Mind, and to have spiritual law by which it can be exactly applied to the needs of mankind? Christian Science maintains that physical testimony relating to morals and health is, truly, just as erroneous as is the material evidence in the other ways. It maintains, also, that Christ Jesus, in casting out sin and sickness and achieving his own ascension out of all evil and matter, did this mighty and, to the material senses, incomprehensible work by means of the true understanding of God and the correctly applied law of God. And so the spiritual law of Christianity, having been discovered in Christian Science, furnishes a usable rule for Christian healing, and the beginner is expected to make use of the rule.

The Scriptures and the Christian

Science textbook are filled with rules for the beginner. All are included in the simple rule stated by Christ Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," and in its elucidation in Mrs. Eddy's words on page 219 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." In these two statements are summed the action of divine Principle, through spiritual understanding, to save mankind. The mind of the flesh can never be perfect; it must be put off, and spiritual-mindedness must be brought to light, cherished, lived, practiced, if we are to approach perfection. The world has long stumbled over Jesus' demand to be perfect. Its composite answer has been, that perfection could not be attained. And this conclusion would be right, if the carnal mind should try to reach perfection. But when it is seen that the mind of the flesh is not expected to become perfect in itself, but is certain to be destroyed as the right spiritual understanding of God and man appears, then the process becomes clear. Here is revealed the rule. The wrong thought, the false belief, the material viewpoint, is to be laid aside for spiritual understanding. The one is to be so cherished that the other can no longer obtain in consciousness. This is the rule, simple, straight and clear. And the beginner is expected to apply it from the beginning.

God is divine Mind, everywhere present, all-powerful. This Christian Science reveals. Man exists as spiritual idea in this divine Mind, never born, never dying. The whole procession of all that pertains to the man of the flesh is classified as a counterfeit of the real man. Until the advent of Christian Science this material concept of man was regarded by mortals as the man of God's creating, but now, seen as a counterfeit, the rule of salvation demands that the false belief which constitutes the counterfeit shall be cast out by that spiritual understanding which recognizes the truth about man.

The beginner, therefore, is expected to watch every thought; challenge each material belief; put in the place of it spiritual understanding which knows man spiritual, perfect, enduring, and all good. This means that he shall turn from every material suggestion, deny all material evidence, refute all false arguments; that he shall cling to the spiritual viewpoint, keep active the spiritual assurance of the all-power and all-presence of God, and rest every case of human need with divine Principle for its adjustment. These are the simple rules to follow, in subduing sin and sickness and sorrow and death. The beginner does not need to understand all of the infinite before he begins. He must just begin with what he has, and patiently, persistently, systematically, keep in the good way. Above all he must be good.

Gaulzery Moor

Moor of my fathers—the road leads high—

I, a slow foot traveler, pass,
Gorse and heather, heather and grass,
Up to the curve of the autumn sky.
Purple are all the darkening tints
That crown the swift-retreating day;
The far-blown wood-smoke steals its way

From stars of fire in the cottage doors;
And the southwest wind with her ready tune
Sings in the pines her wild, soft praise. . . .

—John Galsworthy.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph © Underwood & Underwood

An Indian Village in Alaska

"The spell of Alaska falls upon every lover of beauty who has voyaged along those far northern snow-pearled shores with the violet waves of the North Pacific Ocean breaking splendidly upon them; or who has drifted down the mighty rivers of the interior which flow, bell-toned and lonely, to the sea," Ella Higginson says in her book about Alaska, and she goes on to speak of the differing impression re-

ceived in different parts of the country. In some parts "one sinks to a passive delight and drifts unresistingly on through a maze of tender loveliness. Nothing irritates. All is soft; velvety, soothing. Wordless lullabies are played by shades of blue, rose, amber, and green; by the curve of the satin waves; by the mists, light as thistle-down and delicately tinted as wild rose petals, into which the

steamer pushes leisurely; by the dreamy poise of seabirds on white or lavender wings high up in the golden atmosphere; by the undulating flight of purple shadow, tipping through the dim fjords; by the lap of waves on shingles, the song of birds along the wooded shore, the pressure of soft winds, the sparkle of the sea.

"The steamer glides through green and echoing reaches; past groups of totems standing like ghosts of the

past, among the dark spruce or cedar trees; through stone-walled canyons where the waters move dark and still; into open, sunlit seas.

"But it is not until one sails on 'to westward' that the spell of Alaska falls upon one; sails out into the wild and splendid North Pacific Ocean. Here are the majesty, the sublimity, that enthral; here are the noble spaces, the titanic forces, the untrodden heights, that thrill and inspire.

"The marvels here are not the marvels of men. They are wrought of fire and stone and snow through centuries unnumbered and unknown. He that would know Alaska will sail on 'to westward,' on to Unalaska; or, he will go northward, and drift down the Yukon—that splendid, lonely river that has its birth within a few miles of the sea, yet flows twenty-three hundred miles to find it."

James Carlyle

"I call a man remarkable, who becomes a true Workman in this vineyard of the Highest: be his work that of Palace-building and Kingdom-founding, or only of delving and ditching, to me it is no matter or next to none: all human work is transitory, small, in itself contemptible; only the worker thereof and the spirit that dwelt in him is significant," writes Thomas Carlyle in his reminiscences of his father, James Carlyle.

"In several respects, I consider my Father as one of the most interesting men I have known. He was a man of perhaps the very largest natural endowment of any it has been my lot to converse with: none of us will ever forget that bold glowing style of his, flowing free, . . . full of metaphors (though he knew not what a metaphor was), with all manner of potent words (which he appropriated and applied with a surprising accuracy, you often could not guess whence); brief, energetic; and which I should say conveyed the most perfect picture, definite, clear not in ambitious colors but in full white sunlight, of all the dialects I have ever listened to. Nothing did I ever hear him undertake to render visible, which did not become almost ocularly so. Never shall we again hear such speech as that was: the whole district knew of it, and laughed joyfully over it, not knowing how otherwise to express the feeling it gave them. Emphatic I have heard him beyond all men. . . . The

fault was that he exaggerated (which tendency I also inherit); yet only in description and for the sake chiefly of humorous effect: he was a man of rigid, even scrupulous veracity; I have often heard him turn back, when he thought his strong words were misleading, and correct them into mensurative accuracy."

"I call him a natural man: singularly free from all manner of affectation: he was among the last of the true men, which Scotland (on the old system) produced, or can produce; a man healthy in body and in mind; fearing God and diligently working . . . with contentment, hope and unwearying resolution."

"A virtue he had which I should learn to imitate. He never spoke of what was disagreeable and past. I have often wondered and admired at this. The thing that he had nothing to do with, he did nothing with. This was a healthy mind."

"Another virtue, the example of which has passed strongly into me, was his settled placid indifference to the clamors or the murmurs of Public Opinion. For the judgment of those that had no right or power to judge him, he seemed simply to care nothing at all. He very rarely spoke of despising such things, he contented himself with altogether disregarding them. Hollow babble it was; for him a thing as Fichte said 'did not exist,' was far nicher existit. There was something truly great in this; the very perfection of it

hid from you the extent of the attainment."

"Or rather let me call it a new phasis of the health which in mind as in body was conspicuous in him. Like a healthy man, he wanted only to get along with his task: whatsoever could not forward him in this (and how could Public Opinion and much else of the like sort do it?) was of no moment to him, was not there for him."

"He delighted to hear of all things that were worth talking of; the mode of living men had, the mode of working, their opinions, virtues, whole spiritual and temporal environment. . . . At the same time he had the most entire and open contempt for all idle tattle, what he called 'clatter.' Any talk that had meaning in it he could listen to: what had no meaning in it, above all, what seemed false, he absolutely could and would not hear; but abruptly turned aside from it, or if that might not suit him, with the besom of destruction swept it far away from him. Long may we remember his 'I don't believe thee,' his tongue-paralyzing, cold, indifferent 'Hah!'

"I should say of him . . . that he seldom or never spoke except actually to convey an idea. Measured by quantity of words, he was a talker of fully average copiousness; by extent of meaning communicated, he was the most copious I have listened to. How, in a few sentences, he would sketch you off an entire Biography, an entire Object or Transaction: keen, clear, rugged, genuine, completely rounded in! His words came direct from the heart, by the inspiration of the moment: 'It is no idle tale,' said he to some laughing rustics, while staid in his strong way some complaint against them; and their laughing died into silence."

The Corn Song

Heap high the farmer's wintry board!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands, exulting, glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine;

We better love the harry gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

Through vales of grass and meads of flowers,
Our ploughs their furrows made,
While on the hills the suns and showers
Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,
Beneath the sun of May,
And, frightened from our sprouting grain
The robber crows away.

All through the long, bright days of June
Its leaves grew green and fair,
And waved in hot mid-summer's noon
Its soft and yellow hair,

And now, with Autumn's moonlit eves,
Its harvest time has come,
We pluck away the frosted leaves,
And bear the treasure home.

—Whittier.

In the Steps of the Camels

Small undulating hills cross it transversely and longitudinally. . . . The path taken by our caravan is little inferior in firmness and solidity to a regularly constructed road. The steps of the camels have marked out many lines of ruts, each the breadth of a foot, which wind along it, and between which are so many raised lines of loose and seldom-trodden ground. Camels prefer to move along the beaten track, and the firmness of the ruts increases with the amount of traffic."

"The journey proceeds with little interruption until evening. . . . We dismount, get our carpet and head cushion spread on the soft, dry soil, and lie down immediately with great satisfaction. . . . The coolness of the morning breeze arouses the sleepers. Packing is quickly finished and the camp broken up."

"We are again seated aloft on the camel divan; we see before us wide flat tracts, bounded by a transverse chain. One crown of hills after another bounds the horizon, a new one always succeeds, showing so near through the clear air, though in reality so far away. There too, at a distance of a quarter or half a league, lies a lake, there follows another and again another, a whole system of lakes, some of them fringed with palms. But every one knows that they are mere illusion, the baob es sheitlan, a kind of fata morgana, in which the ground plays the part of the silencing of a mirror, and the strata of air immediately above it that of the reflecting glass."

"We are now somewhat more than twenty miles from the Nile Valley. The country we have crossed has been an almost level terrace land, the soil

being gravel or limestone. Sandstone now makes its appearance, and the hills and mountains come more closely together and begin to form the sides of valleys, while some vegetation appears. But soon dark, lofty, steep mountain masses bar the way. We can no longer march straight onward, a deep narrow valley winds through the hard rock which belongs to the primeval mountains. At the entrance to this valley, beside the caravan said that 'it did not exist,' was far nicher existit. There was something truly great in this; the very perfection of it

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Karamzin and Wieland

In the extracts from the letters of Karamzin, which C. E. Bechhofer has translated from the Russian, an account is given of the Russian historian visiting Weimar to see the poet Wieland. The German poet received him very coldly at first, but the frank enthusiasm of the Russian soon transformed his antagonism into a genuine interest and fellow feeling.

"Wieland: What do you want with me?"

"I: Your works made me love you, and aroused in me the wish to know the author personally. I desire nothing except to see you. . . . You are

a poet, and I love poetry: how pleasant it would be for me if you would permit me to pass only an hour in conversation with you about its enchanting beauties?"

"Wieland: I do not know how to talk to you. Perhaps you are my master in poetry."

"I: You flatter me! And so I must say farewell to you for the first and last time."

"Wieland (looking at me with a smile): I am not a physiognomist, but your face compels me to have a certain confidence in you. I like your frankness; and you are the first such Russian I have seen. . . ."

"I: Thank you. "Wieland: So, if it is convenient to you to spend two or three hours with me, come to me today after dinner at half past two. . . ."

"I went to Wieland at the appointed time. His young and beautiful children surrounded me on the steps. 'Father is waiting for you,' said one. 'Go to him,' said two together. 'We will take you,' said a fourth. I kissed them all and went to their father. . . . Then we sat upon a sofa. A conversation began, which from minute to minute became livelier and more interesting to me. Speaking of his love for poetry, he said: 'If Fate had destined me to live on a desert island, I should have written just the same, and I should have finished my works with the same effort, thinking that the Muses heard my songs.'"

"He wished to know, did I write; and were not some of my trifles translated into German? I searched in my pocket-book for a translation of the 'Sack Spring.' On reading it, he said: 'I am sorry if you are often in such a humor as is described here. Tell me—because you have now awakened a desire in me to know you more intimately—tell me, what have you in view?' 'A quiet life,' I replied. 'When I finish my journey, which I undertook solely in order to collect some pleasant impressions and to enrich my fancy with new ideas, I shall live in peace with Nature and good men, love the beautiful and enjoy it.'"

"'Who loves the Muses and is loved by them,' said Wieland, 'will not be idle in solitude, and ever finds for himself a pleasant task. He bears in himself the spring of pleasure—his own creative power, which makes him happy.'"

"At six o'clock I rose. He took my hand and said that with all his heart he wished me happiness in life."

"'You have seen me as I really am,' he said. 'Good-by, and occasionally I shall remind me of yourself. I shall always reply to you, wherever you are.' Good-by." Then we embraced. It seemed to me that he was somewhat affected, and this affected me too. On the steps we pressed each other's hand for the last time, and parted—perhaps forever. Never, never shall I forget Wieland! . . . For thirty-five years Wieland has been known in Germany as an author. His very first works, for example, 'Moral Tales,' 'Sympathy,' and others, attracted to him the attention of the public. Although the strict criticism which had then already commenced in Germany found in them many imperfections, still it gave the author the credit for his powers of invention, his rich fancy and live sympathies. But his fame commenced with his comic tales, acknowledged to be excellent of their kind and at that time unique in Germany. The critics marveled at his keenness, taste, beauty of language, and art in narrative. Afterward he published poem upon poem, and the last always seemed the best. Long ago Germany has acknowledged him one of her foremost singers; he rests on his laurels, but does not sleep."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1917

EDITORIALS

A Chrysanthemum Monroe

THE speech of Viscount Ishii, at the dinner, given to him, on Saturday night, in New York, as the head of the Japanese mission to the United States, constituted the most important political document, of its kind, which has been given to the world since the war began. Whether, had the war not taken place, such an announcement would have been a political possibility, it is perhaps futile to discuss. The war has taken place. To labor the question, therefore, of what Japan would have said or done with the imperial Russian government entrenched in Outer Mongolia, and the Germans in possession of Kiaochow, would be about as profitable as following the argument of Sir Archibald Alison, as to what would have occurred if Napoleon had won the battle of Waterloo. Napoleon did not win the battle of Waterloo. In the same way the Great War is in process of being fought, the Russian revolution has eliminated the menace to Japan in Mongolia, and the expulsion of the Germans, from their carefully entrenched position in Shantung, that of Kiaochow. Therefore Japan, secure of the support of the United Kingdom, takes the opportunity to blow into their final fragments the ridiculous rumors of her proposed invasion of California, and to reveal her true purpose, the right to regard the Chinese Empire as her legitimate sphere of influence.

For years past whilst certain sensational influences in the United States have been playing the Japanese game, to a nicety, by distracting attention from Japan's real object, and concentrating it upon a purely chimerical futility on the Pacific coast, the statesmen of Tokyo have been remorsefully pursuing their end. During all these years this paper has persistently pointed out the childishness of the journalistic "Fat Boys" who were endeavoring to make the flesh of the States creep with the stories of Japanese invasion, while the whole effort of Japanese policy was being exerted in another direction. Now that time and opportunity have played perfectly into the hands of Tokyo, the Government of the Mikado puts an extinguisher firmly and finally over these silly scares, and with admirable courage exposes its true intention, the right to a dominant voice in all matters Chinese. The moment for the declaration has been chosen with the utmost adroitness, the declaration itself made with the most perfect aplomb. But the fact remains, when all the diplomatic courtesies have been pushed aside, that Japan has announced to the rest of the world, "Hands off in China!" In other words, there is to be a Monroe Doctrine in the East as in the West, with Japan instead of the United States as the "predominant partner."

Now, it has to be admitted that Japan has all the precedents on her side. She is just as vitally interested in China as ever the United States were in South America. She has just as much right to declare China a sphere of influence as ever Russia and the United Kingdom had to divide Persia in the same way. If she sent her armies into Manchuria she would only be doing what Italy did, not five years ago, in Tripoli. If she permanently hoisted the Chrysanthemum flag over Kiaochow, she would be merely imitating the example of Germany. Should she decide to annex Liaoting, she would find an admirable justification in the Austrian seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Whilst, finally, if she should care to pick up the island of Hainan, she might look not without hopes of justification in the direction of Madagascar. In plain English if Viscount Ishii occupied, on Saturday night, a glass fort, he must have been sublimely conscious that the fortresses of all the other Great Powers were built of similar material, only perhaps a shred frailier.

It is not, however, to be supposed that Viscount Ishii made this statement without having sounded the depths of the diplomatic channels of all the allied powers. On the support of two, in particular, of these powers he must surely have felt he could rely. It has never been anything but an open secret that London and Washington were the two locks to the door against which the Mikado's government was so patiently and persistently pressing. Long ago Downing Street put it in possession of its key, and presumably the Viscount has discovered a way, during his visit which is closing, of making an equally successful appeal to the White House, for that the head of the Japanese mission should have flung down the gage, even at the present moment, to both London and Washington, is inconceivable.

It is quite true that the Japanese announcement was accompanied with the promise of the "Open Door." But it is to be suspected that Japan will find as many precedents, in the actions of the Great Powers in the past, for translating the "Open Door" into what Mrs. Cluppins once described as "on the jar," as she can find for assuming a dominant position in China. "The door is always open; it always has been open; it always must remain open to representatives of these vast commercial interests represented so well in this great gathering of kings of commerce," the Viscount declared. But, after all, the door is China's, a fact which, for the moment, seems to have escaped the attention of the kings of commerce, who vociferously cheered the Viscount's public undertaking. It would, indeed, be more than interesting to know what Dr. Wellington Koo, in the Chinese Legation in Washington, is thinking as he reads the reports of Viscount Ishii's undertaking to maintain an "Open Door" in China for the representatives of the kings of commerce. China knows something about the "Open Door," from the importation of the poppy down to the granting of concessions for iron factories. Indeed, one of the most interesting questions, of the kings of commerce, at the present moment, is what is becoming of the product of the enormous iron plants at Hankow, so that Japan is left insisting that she must be allowed to import steel in order to build ships to be used in the world's carrying trade.

It is consoling, in all these circumstances, to learn that

Japan is prepared "to defend and maintain the integrity and independence of China against any aggressor," but it is impossible not to be left wondering whether Dr. Koo has ever read the story of Little Red Riding Hood. It may also be true, as Japan persistently declares, that China is incompetent to manage her own affairs, and that the republic needs the strong arm of the Mikado to guide it along the democratic road. Nevertheless China is distinctly of age, and it would be interesting to know whether, if she had had the appointment of her own guardian, she would have insisted on selecting Tokyo to any other. Frankly, however, Japan is only doing what every other power in the world has done when opportunity offered, and on precisely the same pretext. At the same time those who look further ahead than next year, or even the year after, may be left wondering if the passing of the mighty empire of the East under the tutelage of her brilliant neighbor is going to make eventually for the peace of the world.

The Second Liberty Loan

THE Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, with the approval of the President, today offers for public subscription three billions or more dollars of 4 per cent convertible gold bonds, due on November 15, 1942, and subject to redemption at the option of the Government, at par and accrued interest, on and after November 15, 1927. The bonds, which are to be issued in denominations of \$50, or multiples of \$50, bear interest from November 15, 1917. They will be commonly known as 10-25s, and may be purchased on easy terms: 2 per cent on application, 18 per cent on November 15, 40 per cent on December 14, and 40 per cent on January 15, 1918. The bonds are called convertible, because the privilege goes to the purchaser of converting them into bonds of any succeeding issue bearing an interest rate higher than 4 per cent. It is anticipated that this loan will be greatly oversubscribed, and the Treasury reserves the right to allot bonds in excess of \$3,000,000,000 to the extent of not over one-half of the sum by which the subscriptions exceed that figure.

Expectation of a large oversubscription is based upon three principal facts. First, the increased rate of interest over the first Liberty Loan; second, exemption of the investment from certain forms of taxation; last, but not least, the greatly intensified patriotism of the nation as a result of a wider and more intelligent popular understanding of the meaning of the conflict in which the Republic is engaged, and of the progress already made in preparation for its active participation in the struggle. The privilege granted purchasers of the new Liberty bonds, of converting them into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, in case any such should be issued, is, of course, accorded purchasers of the 3½ per cents. Common exemption from taxation also is granted. The Liberty bonds are exempt, as to both principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, any of the possessions of the United States, or any local taxing authority, with certain exceptions, namely, estate or inheritance taxes and graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profit taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the federal authority upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. These exemptions and exceptions, taken generally, have concern only for the great business interests or the very large estates.

The Secretary of the Treasury expresses satisfaction, and this will be shared by all prospective buyers of the securities, that, by authorizing the engraving of the new bonds with only four coupons attached, instead of the full number of fifty, it will be possible to have the actual bonds ready for delivery as soon as full payments are completed, thus avoiding the trouble or delay incident to the issue of interim receipts or temporary bonds. On and after November 15, 1919, holders of the bonds will have an opportunity of exchanging them for new bonds, having attached coupons for the balance of the period for which the bonds are to run.

These are all necessary and interesting details, intended to enlighten the public concerning an enterprise in which it is itself the principal factor. Everything deemed wise that trained financing could suggest has been adopted for the safeguarding of the investor. All the resources of the United States are behind the loan. It would be humanly impossible to give stronger security to the bonds. Only the destruction of the national wealth and credit could impair their value. They are issued not only against the material resources of the nation, but against its moral resources as well.

The work of placing this second great war loan begins today. The sooner it is accomplished, the greater will the country be advantaged. If the entire loan were subscribed in one month, as well it might be, that fact would be worth more than a great victory on the battlefield to the United States and its allies, because it would carry to the enemy convincing proof of the unity, ability, and determination of the American people. A quick response is a first essential; a generous response is a second. "I confidently hope," says Secretary McAdoo, "that when the campaign is over it will be found that the total number of subscribers is at least 10,000,000, and the total subscriptions in excess of \$5,000,000,000. Such a response would be notice to our enemies that the American people as a whole intend to support with all their power their Government in the vigorous prosecution of this war and the achievement of an early and lasting peace."

It is for the individual American, man, woman, and child, to give fitting answer to the expressed aspiration of the Secretary of the Treasury. If each will perform his or her duty, the campaign for the second Liberty Loan will be no less remarkable and impressive for the amount subscribed than for the rapidity with which the subscriptions are secured.

Southern Pastures

PEDRO LUIGI, Consul of the Republic of Venezuela at New Orleans, has evidently studied closely and comprehensively the live-stock situation, in its bearing on the pastures of Central and South America and on the mar-

kets of the United States. At all events, he is among the earliest of the representatives of the southern republics to recognize the opportunity afforded to Central and South American cattle raisers by the enactment of the Food Control Law, especially by the provision which throws the port of New Orleans open to importations of cattle on the hoof. In his opinion, the opening of the port of New Orleans to this traffic should make that city one of the greatest live-stock centers in the United States. In Venezuela alone, he says, the output of cattle each year is 200,000 head, and this figure can be greatly increased by the annual supply from other countries, if only ships can be provided to handle them.

If the Consul's figures may be accepted, there are more than 1,000,000 cattle in Venezuela which, at a low estimate, would allow for the annual shipment named. This does not include the wild cattle, of which there are large herds in the mountains throughout Central and South America. Some of the great landowners have wild cattle grazing upon their estates, in numbers of which the owners are quite in ignorance.

Consul Luigi cites the case of General Gomez, one of the great hacendados of Venezuela, who has something like 80,000 cattle on his estates. For years he has been trying to develop an outlet for Venezuela's live-stock production. He has been instrumental, for one thing, in establishing a packing plant in which beef is frozen for shipment to Europe. Cattle shipments are made also from Venezuela to Trinidad. But a real market has not been available until now. New Orleans seems to offer the opportunity. "The great need for this business," says the Consul, "is ships. Venezuela has developed so rapidly, in the last few years, that she needs all her money for internal improvements. It is a small country, but offers a large market for American-made goods, and a steamer line could carry full cargoes both ways, once it was well established and the people of the country felt it would be permanent."

It is palpably necessary to the growth of commerce between the United States and its southern neighbors that there shall be an interchange of commodities. Venezuela, for example, cannot be expected to purchase United States manufactures if, in return, the United States does not purchase Venezuelan products. Commerce is but another name for exchange. One-sided traffic with Venezuela, or with any other country, would not pay. Ships would soon find it unprofitable to carry United States merchandise to Venezuela and come back in ballast. Aside from cattle, Venezuela has many products that are needed in the United States, but the addition which it has to offer to the live-stock supply should, at this time, and from this time on, be very welcome. It would strike the casual observer as shortsightedness if the United States should fail to profit by the Venezuelan pasturage proposal.

One of the principal reasons for the creation of the United States Shipping Board was to make provision for meeting the necessities of Central and South American commerce in just such circumstances as Consul Luigi has pointed out. This provision is practically certain to be made, although its operation may be postponed by reason of the exigencies of the war. But it will be well if New Orleans and Venezuela shall look after other necessary details in the mean time, for ships will very likely be ready for the Central and South American trade earlier than is generally supposed.

Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, during recent weeks, has been as frequently mentioned as some of the most conspicuous European capitals. The seat of the Swedish Government is a city of no little interest. It has always been accounted specially beautiful for situation. Built, as it is, on rocky and elevated islands and peninsulas, cut from the mainland by fjords, with primeval forests extending almost within the city limits, and great boulders of bare granite rock cropping out between the houses, it presents a striking appearance, especially from the sea. It lies at the eastern extremity of Lake Mälär, where the lake discharges into an arm of the Baltic, the old part of the town, known as the Städer, being built on an island, and connected with the rest of the city, and with the island of Riddarholm.

As capital cities go in Europe, Stockholm is not an old city. The medieval kings of Sweden made it rather a practice not to have any fixed capital, but to keep in touch with all their subjects by visiting them frequently, and making more or less prolonged stays, year by year, in different parts of their kingdom. It was not, therefore, until quite modern times that Stockholm became the recognized capital of the country. For many centuries, however, it was an important town, and a thriving place of trade. Indeed, it was with an eye to the possibility of its becoming an important commercial city that it was originally founded, about the middle of the Thirteenth Century. At that time the Baltic was passing through a period of rest from the depredations of the famous pirate fleets, which, in earlier times, had infested these waters. Merchants began to gain confidence, the Government was anxious to establish commercial relations with the towns which were then beginning to flourish on the southern coast of the Baltic, and so Birger Jarl saw his opportunity and founded the city about the year 1255.

Originally, it was just a fortress on the island of Stadholm. After the manner of those days, a great castle was erected as a kind of nucleus. The city grew up near it, being finally surrounded by walls, having fortified towers on the north and south. Then, for no reason that anyone has been able to determine, it came to be called Stockholm, which, on a literal interpretation, means the "Isle of the log." During the Middle Ages, the city developed steadily, and grew to command all the foreign commerce of the midlands and north; but, as has been said, it was not until quite modern times that it became the capital of the country.

Today it steadily maintains its reputation as a great mart, for, although in export trade it is outdistanced by Gothenburg, in the matter of import trade it ranks easily as the first port in the kingdom. The old town on the Stadholmen, or city island, is a place of winding, narrow streets, and, although many of the old houses, for one rea-

son or another, have been swept away, every now and again one comes across the narrow fronts and great gables, so familiar in some of the North German towns. The moment one crosses the Norrbrö, or North Bridge, and walks out onto the Gustaf-Adolf-Torg, the character of the city largely changes. The district is known as Norrmalm, and is much the finest quarter of Stockholm. The streets are broad, the buildings handsome, and here and there are grateful open spaces with gardens. Then, as might be expected, Stockholm is a specially favored city in the matter of surroundings. All that sea and lake and forest can do, they have done, and all Stockholm, of a summer day, will betake itself to Saltsjöbaden or Baggensfjörd, or even travel farther afield to Nynäshamn, which lies on the coast some forty miles to the south.

Notes and Comments

STOCKHOLM is writ large over the recent government crisis in France. Ribot is the bete noire of the Socialists. Why? Because he unhesitatingly vetoed French participation in that child of the Soviet, the Stockholm Conference. If further indications were necessary of the attempt which is being made by Socialism to exercise the sway of a Caesar over the destinies of Europe, they could well be found in the events of the first week of September in Paris.

FARMERS and orchardists in Southern California are said to be using persuasion to induce large numbers of Mexican laborers to cross the international boundary line and assist them in gathering the season's crops. Immunity from enforced military service has, it is reported, been promised. Those who know the Mexican peon may believe that the Californians have thoughtlessly reversed one of the inducements in their offer. Immunity from warfare, judging from the Mexican's past performances, would scarcely attract him.

THE enemy within our gates.—Mr. Lloyd George has said that the British people had a more dangerous enemy than Germany to deal with, and that was the drink traffic. He did not say it yesterday, nor yet the day before. There has been plenty of time to tackle that enemy once and for all, yet the Daily News had occasion, recently, to make the following remark: "The arrival of a ship at Tilbury from Canada with 2000 cases of whiskey on board is presumably the latest comment on the food situation. It does not lack irony." It does not, indeed, when the country is within an ace of issuing sugar cards, and when even cards will not guarantee a fixed ration.

SENATOR LEWIS put the matter of free speech, as applied to the United States, very simply and concisely, the other day, when he said to his official associates: "The country guarantees free speech to every American, but that man who uses free speech against America is not the American to whom free speech is guaranteed. In this country there can be no free speech to any man to destroy the freedom of his fellow man. There can never be liberty of speech to an American citizen to destroy the liberty of the American nation."

CONCERNING the like subject of the freedom of the press, it would be difficult for an executive to state the position of his Government more tactfully, and at the same time more plainly and firmly than was done, a day or two ago, by President Wilson in a letter to an editor whose publication had been excluded from the mails. Referring to things, ordinarily innocent, being dangerous in time of war, the President wrote: "The line is manifestly exceedingly hard to draw, and I cannot say that I have any confidence that I know how to draw it. I can only say that a line must be drawn, and that we are trying, it may be clumsily, but genuinely, to draw it without fear or favor or prejudice."

THE London Rocket has made its appearance on the Aldwych patch of waste ground. It is a plant which apparently has a predilection for such places, in fact it actually owes its name to the way in which it sprang up over the City ruins after the Great Fire of 1666. But as a veil to the deformities of "wastes," nothing comes up to the willow herb. Londoners had the opportunity of enjoying its purple waving masses in the same Aldwych site before the building of Australia House. It was a delightful note of color under blue skies in the white and gray of London stones.

THE historic fishing town of Gloucester, Mass., U. S. A., is doing an immense business in its famous industry, but it is not so deeply immersed in money-getting as to overlook some other things. For instance, learning that some I. W. W. firemen had obtained jobs on one of its big steam trawlers, it quickly put these gentlemen ashore, pointed out to them the railroad station, bade them adieu, and engaged firemen who could be trusted in their place. Gloucester is evidently fishing also for disturbers and disloyalists.

A NEWSBOY, in Chicago, who sought exemption from war service on the ground that his parents were dependent on his help, was found to possess more than \$100,000. His petition was refused, of course, and interest in his case now centers, first, on how he made so much money, and second, on how he managed to keep his prosperity hidden from the street-corner politicians.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION of the State of Missouri, perhaps in an effort to make the Commonwealth "safe for democracy," has announced its decision that a telephone subscriber who is dissatisfied with the service rendered may so declare, even with emphasis, to the operator at "Central." It appears that one individual, probably without provocation, attempted to indulge this assumed right, and was promptly deprived of any service at all. Now his telephone is to be reinstated, and with it a continuing license to assert his inalienable rights. It is not unlikely, however, that the experience has been as valuable to the subscriber as to the company. One seldom upbraids himself for having said too little.